Examination 1:

901) Diagnostic for an external auditory canal furuncle:
a) Earache during swallowing
b) Fever
c) Earache during mastication
d) Edema overlying the mastoid

902) Myringotomy is indicated with the following appearance of the tympanic membrane except:
a) Bulging tympanic membrane
b) Congested tympanic membrane
c) Small perforation
d) High perforation

903) A type B tympanogram indicates:
a) Negative middle ear pressure only
b) Positive middle ear pressure
c) Fluid in the middle ear
d) Ossicular discontiuity

904) Mastoiditis may occur as a complication of:
a) Acute otitis media
b) Cholesteatoma
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

905) Most important investigation required ascertaining the diagnosis of otogenic meningitis is:
a) CT scan
b) Blood picture
c) Lumbar puncture
d) Fundus examination

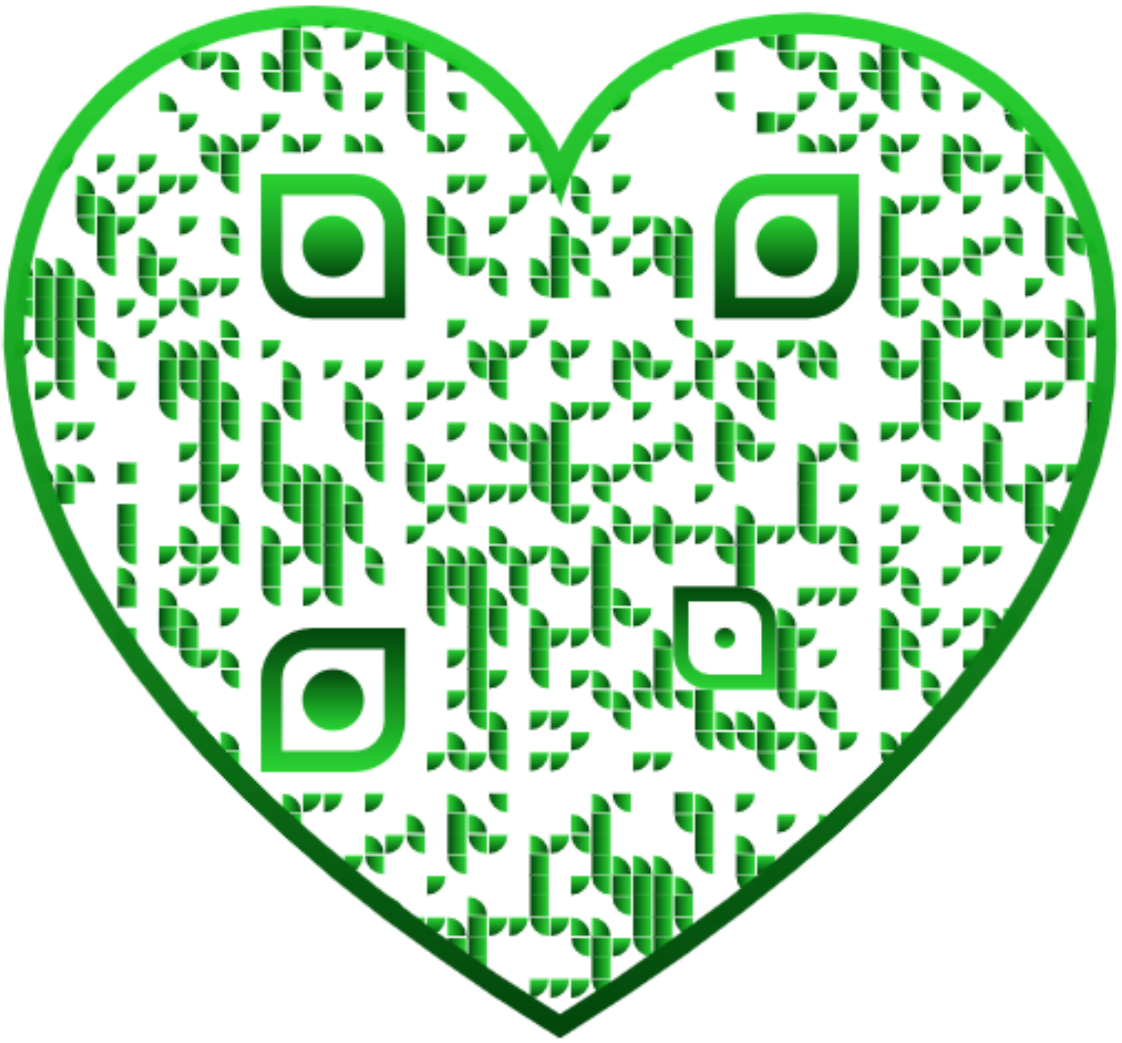
906) Otosclerosis commonly presents in:
a) Pregnant females
b) Unmarried females
c) Persons exposed to loud sounds
d) Persons with deficient fluoride intake

907) The commonest cause for hearing loss accompanied by poor discrimination and tinnitus in a 70 years old patient is:
a) Meniere's disease
b) Ototoxicity
c) Presbyacusis
d) Noise trauma

908) Bell's palsy is managed by:
a) Antibiotics
b) Corticosteroids
c) Salicylates
d) Cytotoxics

909) Active stage of rhinoscleroma is the presence of:
a) Granulomatous masses in the nasal cavity with a nasal deformity
b) A wide nasal cavity with atrophic changes in the nasal mucosa
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

910) Pain of forehead, edema of upper eyelid, fever 39 C & nasal obstruction & discharge is:
a) Acute frontal sinusitis
b) Acute ethmoiditis
c) Acute sphenoiditis
d) Acute maxillary sinusitis



511) **Dysphagia means:**
a) Pharyngoesophageal dysmotility
b) Pharyngoesophageal mechanical obstruction
c) Odynophagia
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

512) **Dysphagia in a patient suffering from tuberculosis of the cervical spine is due to:**
a) Acute retropharyngeal abscess
b) Parapharyngeal abscess
c) Chronic retropharyngeal abscess
d) Anorexia due to tuberculosis

513) **Reintroduction of the esophagoscope after removal of an esophageal foreign body is done for the purpose of:**
a) Removal of another foreign body
b) Diagnosis of an underlying pathology
c) Reexamination of the esophageal wall for possible injury by the esophagoscope
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

514) **The drug of choice in a case of acute laryngotracheobronchitis is:**
a) Antibiotics
b) Antihistamines
c) Corticosteroids
d) Mucolytics

515) **Singer's nodule is due to**
a) Singing
b) Abuse of voice
c) Laryngitis
d) Foreign body inhalation

516) **The complication that commonly occurs in a case of cardiac achalasia is:**
a) Cancer esophagus
b) Lung infection
c) Loss of weight
d) Cardiomyopathy

517) **Tonsil has :**
a) An afferent lymphatic
b) An efferent lymphatic
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

518) **The life saving therapy in pharyngeal diphtheria is:**
a) Antibiotics
b) Antitoxin serum
c) Antihistamines
d) Corticosteroids

519) **Primary hemorrhage during tonsillectomy is usually due to:**
a) Chronic tonsillitis
b) Acute tonsillitis
c) Chronic sinusitis
d) Dental infection

520) **Esophageal extension in a case of postcricoid carcinoma is best determined by:**
a) Chest X-ray
b) CT scan
c) Esophagoscopy
d) Ultrasonography

311) **Acute unilateral maxillary sinusitis is a complication of:**
a) Common cold
b) Dental infection
c) Frontal sinusitis
d) Malignancy

312) **The best means to examine the entire nasal cavity is:**
a) Cold mirror test
b) Nasal endoscopy
c) Anterior rhinoscopy
d) Posterior rhinoscopy

313) **Radical antrostomy (Caldwel-Luc) is an operation done to clear infection from the:**
a) Maxillary air sinus
b) Ethmoid air sinus
c) Sphenoid air sinus
d) Frontal air sinus

314) **Nasal allergy may lead to the formation of:**
a) Bilateral multiple nasal polypi
b) Antrochoanal polyp
c) Inverted papilloma
d) Rhinoscleroma

315) **A 40 years old female patient following a common cold has severe right forehead pain and high fever. Two weeks later her relatives noticed changes in her behavior, she is best investigated by:**
a) Blood picture
b) Psychiatric examination
c) CT scan with contrast
d) Sinus X-ray

316) **A 60 years old male patient with a right forehead swelling of 25years duration started to develop diplopia is suffering from:**
a) Acute frontal sinusitis
b) Frontal sinus malignancy
c) Frontal sinus osteoma
d) Ethmoid malignancy

317) **The antibiotic used in the treatment of rhinoscleroma is:**
a) Cephalosporins
b) Ofloxacin
c) Gentamycin
d) Rifampiscin

318) **Nasal allergy is type:**
a) I hypersensitivity
b) II hypersensitivity
c) III hypersensitivity
d) IV hypersensitivity

319) **Before surgery in a case of CSF rhinorhea the investigation required is:**
a) CSF sugar content
b) CSF chloride content
c) CT scan
d) CT scan with metrizimide lumbar injection

320) **A patient with CSF rhinorhea that developed fever may be complicated by:**
a) Nasal furunculosis
b) Frontal sinusitis
c) Meningitis
d) Cavernous sinus thrombosis

991) The sequel of otitis media with effusion is:
a) Chronic suppurative otitis media
b) Acute mastoiditis
c) Adhesive otitis media
d) Labyrinthitis

992) Topognostic tests for lower motor neuron facial paralysis are the following except:
a) Schirmer's test
b) Stapedial reflex
c) Electroneuronography (EnoG)
d) Gustatory tests

993) Severe epistaxis from Little's area, pulse 120/min and blood pressure 80/50 is managed by:
a) Antishock measures, blood transfusion, anterior nasal pack then cautery of Little's area
b) Anterior nasal pack, ligation of the external carotid and blood transfusion
c) Cautery of Little's area, blood transfusion and close observation
d) Antishock measures, ligation of the external carotid and anterior nasal pack

994) The following are causes of laryngeal paralysis except:
a) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
b) Laryngoscleroma
c) Tertiary syphilis
d) Intracranial hemorrhage

995) Offensive continuous ear discharge of long duration, eye pain on the same side & diplopia is:
a) Gradenigo's triade
b) Trotter's triade
c) Beck's triade
d) Pott's triade

996) A week following SCUBA diving, forehead pain and edema, nasal obstruction and mucopurulent discharge, fever and marked toxemia is suggestive of:
a) Acute ethmoiditis
b) Acute sphenoiditis
c) Acute maxillary sinusitis
d) Acute frontal sinusitis

997) An antrochoanal polyp is a sequel of:
a) Nasal allergy
b) Acute sinusitis
c) Chronic sinusitis
d) Sinus barotrauma

998) Face pain occurring in a case of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is due to infiltration of the:
a) Facial nerve
b) Trigeminal nerve
c) Vagus
d) Glossopharyngeal nerve

999) Plummer-Vinson disease is the premalignant condition for:
a) Postcricoid carcinoma
b) Pyriform fossa carcinoma
c) Upper esophageal carcinoma
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

1000) A tracheal foreign body inhalation characteristically presents as:
a) Recurrent attacks of fever, cough and expectoration
b) Marked respiratory distress, cough and choking
c) Respiratory distress and high fever
d) Hoarseness of voice, cough and fever

GOOD LUCK

Examination 5:

981) The following are absolute indications for tonsillectomy except:
a) Hypertrophied tonsils causing sleep apnea
b) Frequently recurrent tonsillitis
c) A single attack of peritonilar abscess
d) A single attack of acute tonsillitis in a child below 2 years

982) External ear furuncle is diagnosed by:
a) Painful swallowing, earache and mucopurulent ear discharge
b) Earache on mastication, sensorineural hearing loss and tender helix of auricle
c) Earache on mastication, tenderness on movement of the auricle and edema around the ear
d) Headache, tenderness on pressure on the temporomandibular joint and perichondritis

983) The following are manifestations of a temporal lobe otogenic brain abscess except:
a) Hemiparesis
b) Dysphasia
c) Uncinate fits
d) Vertigo

984) Unilateral progressive sensorineural hearing loss with poor speech discrimination requires:
a) Auditory brain stem response (ABR)
b) CT scan with contrast of the inner ear and posterior cranial fossa
c) MRI of the inner ear and internal auditory canal
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

985) Recent fracture of the nasal bone with no face edema or hematoma is managed by:
a) Immediate reduction of the nasal bones
b) X-ray then immediate reduction of the nasal bones
c) X-ray then delayed reduction of the nasal bone one week later
d) X-ray then septorhinoplasty one month after trauma

986) A dome shaped opacity in a sinus CT scan arising from the floor of the maxillary sinus is:
a) Nasal polyp
b) Dental cyst
c) Foreign body
d) Cancer maxilla

987) Laryngoscleroma is treated as follows except:
a) Rifampicin
b) Laryngectomy
c) Tracheostomy
d) Laser to widen the subglottic stenosis

988) In case of a very long post-corrosive stricture the treatment of choice is:
a) Colon by-pass surgery
b) Repeated esophageal dilatation
c) IV nutrition for life
d) Radiotherapy

989) The commonest cause for non-resolution of acute otitis media in a child is:
a) Low immunity
b) Inadequate antibiotic therapy
c) Repeated upper respiratory tract infection
d) Nasal obstruction

990) Bilateral mixed hearing loss in an adult female is commonly due to:
a) Chronic suppurative otitis media
b) Otitis media with effusion
c) Otosclerosis
d) Tympanosclerosis

111) **In a case of acute coalescent mastoiditis the surgical treatment is:**
a) Radical mastoidectomy
b) Modified radical mastoidectomy
c) Cortical mastoidectomy & myringotomy
d) Tympanoplasty

112) **A long-standing ear discharge that is recently sanguinous in an old patient is suspicious of:**
a) Carcinoma in the ear
b) Glomus jugulaire tumor
c) Cholesteatoma
d) Acute otitis media

113) **An aural polyp with facial paralysis, sensorineural deafness, hoarseness of voice, some dysphagia & dysartheria is suspicious of:**
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Glomus jugulaire tumor
c) Acute otitis media
d) Acoustic neuroma

114) **The value of myringotomy in acute suppurative otitis media is:**
a) Drain the middle ear
b) Avoid complications
c) Promote better healing of the drum membrane
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

115) **The following are complications of myringotomy except:**
a) Conductive hearing loss
b) Sensorineural hearing loss
c) Residual perforation
d) Severe bleeding from the jugular bulb

116) **The following are complications of mastoidectomy except:**
a) Conductive hearing loss
b) Sensorineural hearing loss
c) Face paralysis
d) Hoarseness of voice

117) **The indication for canal-wall down tympanomastoidectomy is:**
a) Acute otitis media
b) Tubotympanic otitis media
c) Cholesteatoma
d) Secretory otitis media

118) **Unilateral tinnitus, red mass behind the drum membrane in a hypertensive patient requires:**
a) CT scan with contrast of the temporal bone
b) Urine VMA & HVMA analysis
c) Abdominal ultrasound
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

119) **Glomus tumors are best treated in a 30-year old patient by:**
a) Angiographic embolization followed by surgical excision
b) Surgical excision followed by radiotherapy
c) Radiotherapy followed by surgical excision
d) Surgical excision only

120) **Tympanoplasty is the operation that aims at:**
a) Reconstruction of the middle ear sound conducting system
b) Clearance of any middle ear pathology
c) Removal of middle ear tumors
d) Elimination of middle ear infection, myringoplasty and/or ossiculoplasty

541) The treatment of laryngoscleroma is:
a) Rifampicin
b) Tracheostomy
c) Laser microlaryngosurgery
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

542) Change of voice, nasal regurge, mild dysphagia & right sided body weakness in a patient with a left continuous offensive otorhea of ten years duration is suspicious of:
a) Left temporal lobe abscess
b) Right temporal lobe abscess
c) Left glomus jugulare
d) Right cerebellar abscess

543) Bilateral aerated lungs seen on X-ray with decreased air entry & emphysema of left lung is:
a) Left compensatory emphysema
b) Left obstructive emphysema
c) Right absorption collapse
d) Right compensatory emphysema

544) Stridor at birth may be due to:
a) Laryngomalacia
b) Congenital laryngeal web
c) Large subglottic hemangioma
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

545) Cardiac achalasia is a:
a) Fibrotic esophageal stricture
b) Neuromuscular cardia disorder
c) Painful condition
d) Herniation through the diaphragm

546) Absolute dysphagia in an edentulous patient following a meal of meat & rice is suspicious of:
a) Cancer esophagus
b) Cardiac achalasia
c) Acute corrosive esophagitis
d) Esophageal moniliasis

547) Adenoid enlargement in a child is managed by:
a) Antibiotic therapy
b) Corticosteroids
c) Adenoidectomy
d) Local decongestant nasal drops

548) Palatine tonsils if markedly hypertrophied causing sleep apnea & cardiopulmonary failure:
a) Are removed by tonsillectomy
b) Are not removed
c) Are treated by antibiotics
d) Are drained like a quinzy

549) Proptosis and recurrent severe epistaxis in an eighteen years old male requires:
a) CT scan with contrast
b) Digital examination
c) Nasopharyngoscopy and biopsy
d) Blood picture

550) Loss of the laryngeal click is diagnostic of:
a) Postcricoid carcinoma
b) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
c) Cancer larynx
d) Esophageal carcinoma

71) Pain is a symptom in the following stages of acute otitis media except:
a) Hyperemic stage
b) Suppuration stage
c) Perforation stage
d) Congestion stage

72) The commonest causative organism in acute necrotizing otitis media is:
a) Streptococci
b) Pneumococci
c) Staphyloccoci
d) Moraxella catarrhalis

73) The earliest diagnostic otoscopic finding in pediatric acute otitis media is:
a) Bulging tympanic membrane
b) Throbbing pain
c) Retracted tympanic membrane
d) Loss of luster of the tympanic membrane

74) Non-resolved acute otitis media may present as the following except:
a) Otitis media with effusion
b) Cholesteatoma
c) Chronic suppurative otitis media
d) Adhesive otitis media

75) The following are symptoms of acute suppurative otitis media except:
a) Conductive hearing loss
b) Purulent ear discharge
c) Ear ache
d) Vertigo

76) Myringotomy is indicated for:
a) Complicated acute suppurative otitis media
b) Inadequate ear discharge due to small or high perforation
c) Bulging tympanic membrane with throbbing pain
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

77) Myringotomy is indicated in a child because:
a) Patent cranial sutures
b) Thin tympanic membrane
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

78) A continuously draining ear after acute suppurative otitis media is:
a) Otitis media with effusion
b) Otitis externa
c) Cholesteatoma
d) Mastoiditis

79) Acute otitis media is common in an infant (one year old):
a) Wide Eustachian tube
b) Flat position of the head during breast feeding
c) Recurrent upper respiratory tract infection
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

80) The commonest route of infection leading to acute suppurative otitis media is:
a) Eustachian tube
b) Previous tympanic membrane perforation
c) Hematogenous route
d) After grommet tubes insertion

601) The commonest cause of delayed language development all over the world is:
a) Hearing impairment
b) Mental retardation
c) Psychiatric illness
d) Environmental deprivation

602) Disturbance in the fluency of speech is:
a) Dysarthria
b) Nasality
c) Dyslalia
d) Stuttering

603) Phonasthenia is characterized by the following except:
a) Sore throat
b) Sticky throat secretions
c) Frequent throat clearing
d) Change of voice

604) The following is needed in the treatment of stuttering except:
a) Coarticulation
b) Smith accent method
c) Surgical intervention
d) Van Riper's technique

605) The commonest type of dyslalia in Egypt is:
a) Sigmatism
b) Rotacism
c) Lack of distinction between forward and backward plosives
d) Weak pronounciation of backward plosives

606) The physical principle required for the production of voice is the:
a) Poiseulle's law
b) Bernoulli's phenomenon
c) Smith accent principle
d) Semon's law

607) For proper voice production all of the following is required except:
a) Pulmonary support creating enough subglottic pressure
b) Properly mobile vocal folds
c) Regular straight edge of the vocal folds
d) Freely mobile tongue

608) The edge of the true vocal fold is histologically made up of:
a) Keratinized squamous epithelium
b) Non-keratinized squamous epithelium
c) Columnar ciliated epithelium
d) Pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium

609) Reinecke's space is the:
a) Muscular compartment of the true vocal fold
b) Subepithelial layer of the true vocal fold
c) Space between the true and false vocal fold
d) Area between the two true vocal folds

610) The commonest phoniatric disorder in smokers is:
a) Dysphonia
b) Dyslalia
c) Dysarthria
d) Dysphasia

641) To examine the tympanic membrane the auricle is pulled:
a) Upwards, backwards and outwards
b) Downwards, backwards and outwards
c) Upwards, forwards and outwards
d) Downwards, forwards and outwards

642) The cone of light in the right ear is directed towards:
a) 3 o'clock
b) 5 o'clock
c) 7 o'clock
d) 11 o'clock

643) The facial nerve in the temporal bone is made up of these parts in the following sequence:
a) Labyrinthine, tympanic, mastoid
b) Tympanic, cochlear, mastoid
c) Labyrinthine, mastoid, parotid
d) Tympanic, mastoid, parotid

644) The end-organ responsible for the sensation of hearing is the:
a) Organ of Corti
b) Crista ampullaris
c) Utricle
d) Saccule

645) The nerve supply of the tympanic membrane is:
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve
b) Vagus nerve
c) Trigeminal nerve
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

646) Hair follicles and sebaceous glands are present in the:
a) Bony external auditory canal
b) Cartilaginous external auditory canal
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

647) The medial wall of the middle ear cavity includes all the following except:
a) Promontory
b) Tympanic facial Fallopian canal
c) Lateral semicircular canal
d) Oval and round windows

648) The mastoid antrum is:
a) The largest mastoid air cell
b) Continuous anteriorly with the epitympanum
c) Related to the lateral semicircular canal in its medial wall
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

649) The Eustachian tube opens into the:
a) Epitympanum
b) Mesotympanum
c) Hypotympanum
d) Matoid antrum

650) The tegmen tympani is related to the:
a) Middle cranial fossa
b) Posterior cranial fossa
c) Anterior cranial fossa
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

Examination 3:

941) **A patient with CSF rhinorhea that develops severe headache, fever and vomiting requires:**
a) Hospitalization, antibiotics and repeated lumbar puncture
b) Surgical closure of CSF leak, anticoagulants and CT scan with contrast
c) Antibiotics, anticoagulants and analgesics
d) CT scan with contrast, mannitol IV and surgical exploration

942) **Severe epistaxis in a 50 years old hypertensive patient is treated in the following order:**
a) Treatment of hypertension, control of shock, anterior nasal pack
b) Control of shock, anterior nasal pack, treatment of hypertension
c) Anterior nasal pack, treatment of hypertension, control of shock
d) Control of shock, treatment of hypertension, anterior nasal pack

943) **The investigation most informative regarding the lower limit of postcricoid carcinoma is:**
a) CT scan
b) Barium swallow
c) Pharyngoesophagoscopy
d) Chest X-ray

944) **Recurrent otitis media with effusion and tympanogram type B is treated by:**
a) Antibiotics for 10 days
b) Corticosteroids
c) Myringotomy and insertion of ventilation tubes
d) A long course of antihistamines

945) **The following is the medical treatment of Meniere's disease except:**
a) Antivertiginous drugs
b) Sedatives
c) Diuretics
d) Analgesics

946) **Allergic nasal polyps are:**
a) Pedunculated, smooth, glistening and multiple
b) Pedunculated, smooth, glistening and single
c) Non-pedunculated, smooth, glistening and multiple
d) Non-pedunculated, smooth, opaque surface and unilateral

947) **The sequelae of long-standing bilateral nasal obstruction in a 3 years old child is:**
a) Adenoid facies
b) Allergic nasal polypi
c) Chronic frontal sinusitis
d) Frog face deformity

948) **Bilateral vocal fold paralysis with minimal laryngeal shink & respiratory distress is due to:**
a) Bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis
b) Bilateral superior laryngeal nerve paralysis
c) Bilateral recurrent and superior laryngeal paralysis
d) Recurrent laryngeal paralysis on one side and superior laryngeal paralysis on the other side

949) **The barium swallow picture in a case of cardiac achalasia is:**
a) Long segment stenosis of the lower third of the esophagus above the diaphragm
b) Irregular filling defect at the lower third of the esophagus
c) Huge dilatation of the esophagus with stenosis at its lowest part
d) Smooth filling defect at the cardia with moderate dilatation of the rest of the esophagus

950) **The position of the patient during a tracheostomy is:**
a) Flexed neck position
b) Extended neck position
c) Flat neck position
d) Side neck position

401) The commonest cause of obstructive sleep apnea in a child is:
a) Bilateral congenital choanal atresia
b) Adenoid hypertrophy
c) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
d) Allergic nasal polypi

402) Hypoxia during sleep due to adenoid hypertrophy in a child causes the following except:
a) Nocturnal enuresis
b) Nightmares
c) Thirst
d) Decreased scholastic achievement

403) Adenoid facies is the appearance of the child with:
a) Adenoid hypertrophy only
b) Craniofacial malformation
c) Longstanding chronic bilateral nasal obstruction
d) Obesity

404) The following are causes of primary hemorrhage during adenoidectomy except:
a) Incomplete removal
b) Bleeding tendency
c) Acute rhinitis
d) Wound infection

405) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma occurs in:
a) Elderly males
b) Teenager males
c) Teenager females
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

406) Suspecting nasopharyngeal angiofibroma requires the next following management:
a) Nasopharyngoscopy and biopsy
b) CT scan with contrast
c) Angiographic embolization
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

407) The investigation of importance required in a child with mouth breathing of long duration, sleep apnea, carious teeth and recurrent nasal and paranasal sinus infection is:
a) X-ray lateral view skull for the nasopharynx
b) CT scan paranasal sinuses and nose
c) Nasopharyngoscopy and biopsy
d) Audiometry and tympanometry

408) The commonest site of origin for nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:
a) Fossa of Rosenmuller mucosa
b) Tonsil of Gerlach
c) Eustachian tube orifice
d) Ridge of Passavant

409) The commonest presenting complaint in a case of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:
a) Unilateral conductive hearing loss
b) Rhinolalia aperta due to fixed palate
c) Facial pain
d) Unilateral offensive sanguineous nasal discharge

410) Trotter's triad is unilateral:
a) Conductive hearing loss, nasal regurge, face pain
b) Sensorineural hearing loss, dysphagia, headache
c) Earache, dysarthria, ptosis
d) Ear swelling, neck swelling, face pain

821) Acute retropharyngeal abscess is drained by:
a) Longitudinal incision
b) Transverse incision
c) Cruciate incision
d) Aspiration only

822) The following is the management of a chronic retropharyngeal abscess except:
a) Corticosteroids
b) Antituberculous drugs
c) Drained along the posterior border of the sternomastoid
d) Proper nutrition and tonics

823) The crypta magna is the embryonic remnant of the:
a) 1st pharyngeal cleft
b) 1st pharyngeal pouch
c) 2nd pharyngeal cleft
d) 2nd pharyngeal pouch

824) The following is the blood supply of the tonsil except
a) Tonsilar artery of the facial artery
b) Descending palatine artery of the maxillary artery
c) Ascending pharyngeal of the external carotid artery
d) Superior thyroid artery of the external carotid artery

825) Little's area is located on the:
a) Anterior septal cartilage
b) Posterior part of the nasal septum
c) Inferior turbinates
d) Floor of the nose

826) The following arteries make up the anastomosis in Little's area except:
a) Anterior ethmoid aretry
b) Sphenopalatine artery
c) Greater palatine artery
d) Lesser palatine artery

827) The commonest cause for epistaxis in elderly patients is:
a) Idiopathic
b) Hypertension
c) Liver cirrhosis
d) Fever

828) The following is true about the chorda tympani except:
a) It courses through the middle ear cavity
b) It is a branch from the mastoid portion of the facial nerve
c) It joins the lingual nerve
d) It carries taste sensation from the palate

829) The following is true about a cholesteatoma except:
a) It is a keratin producing structure
b) It releases an extremely offensive mucopurulent discharge
c) It is treated surgically
d) It may be congenital or acquired

830) The following is true about suppurative labyrinthitis except:
a) It may be a complication of otitis media or meningitis
b) It symptomatizes by vertigo and sensorineural hearing loss
c) It may be viral in nature
d) It is treated by antibiotics that cross the blood brain barrier

931) Diphtheria is a:
a) Toxemia
b) Septicemia
c) Pyemia
d) Bacteremia

932) Vocal fold fixation in a case of postcricoid carcinoma is due to:
a) Recurrent laryngeal nerve infiltration
b) Cricothyroid muscle infiltration
c) Cricothyroid joint infiltration
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

933) Severe hemorrhage from the innominate vein after 10 days from performing a tracheostomy is due to:
a) Small tracheostomy tube
b) Malpositioned tracheostomy tube
c) Chest infection
d) Bleeding tendency

934) Continuous, offensive and purulent ear discharge of ten years duration is probably due to:
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Tympanosclerosis
c) Tubotympanic otitis media
d) Otitis media with effusion

935) Suppurative labyrinthitis may occur as a complication of the following except:
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Acute suppurative otitis media
c) Meningitis
d) Otitis media with effusion

936) Vertigo, nystagmus, imbalance and incoordinated body movement requires:
a) CT scan with contrast
b) Lumbar puncture
c) Posturography
d) Blood culture

937) The most common cause of sensorineural hearing loss in a 3 years old child is:
a) Meningitis
b) Measles
c) Mumps
d) Heredofamilial

938) Nasal allergy may be complicated by:
a) Allergic nasal polypi
b) Sinusitis
c) Sleep apnea
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

939) Mucocele of the frontal sinus is a complication of:
a) Chronic frontal sinusitis
b) Frontal sinus malignancy
c) Nasal foreign body
d) CSF rhinorhea

940) The etiology of recurrent laryngeal papillomas is:
a) Human papilloma virus
b) Herpes simplex virus
c) Herpes zoster virus
d) Adenovirus

601) The commonest cause of delayed language development all over the world is:
a) Hearing impairment
b) Mental retardation
c) Psychiatric illness
d) Environmental deprivation

602) Disturbance in the fluency of speech is:
a) Dysarthria
b) Nasality
c) Dyslalia
d) Stuttering

603) Phonasthenia is characterized by the following except:
a) Sore throat
b) Sticky throat secretions
c) Frequent throat clearing
d) Change of voice

604) The following is needed in the treatment of stuttering except:
a) Coarticulation
b) Smith accent method
c) Surgical intervention
d) Van Riper's technique

605) The commonest type of dyslalia in Egypt is:
a) Sigmatism
b) Rotacism
c) Lack of distinction between forward and backward plosives
d) Weak pronounciation of backward plosives

606) The physical principle required for the production of voice is the:
a) Poiseulle's law
b) Bernoulli's phenomenon
c) Smith accent principle
d) Semon's law

607) For proper voice production all of the following is required except:
a) Pulmonary support creating enough subglottic pressure
b) Properly mobile vocal folds
c) Regular straight edge of the vocal folds
d) Freely mobile tongue

608) The edge of the true vocal fold is histologically made up of:
a) Keratinized squamous epithelium
b) Non-keratinized squamous epithelium
c) Columnar ciliated epithelium
d) Pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium

609) Reineck's space is the:
a) Muscular compartment of the true vocal fold
b) Subepithelial layer of the true vocal fold
c) Space between the true and false vocal fold
d) Area between the two true vocal folds

610) The commonest phoniatric disorder in smokers is:
a) Dysphonia
b) Dyslalia
c) Dysarthria
d) Dysphasia

801) Frog face appearance in nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is due to extension of the mass through:

a) Superior orbital fissure
b) Inferior orbital fissure
c) Foramen lacerum
d) Foramen ovale

802) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is best managed by:

a) Angiographic embolization only
b) Angiographic embolization followed by excision
c) Angiographic embolization followed by excision and radiotherapy
d) Angiographic embolization followed by excision and hormonal therapy

803) The diagnosis of CSF rhinorhea depends on:

a) CT scan
b) X-ray lateral view skull
c) Lumbar puncture with dye injection
d) Cytological analysis of fluid draining from the nose

804) The following are causes of CSF rhinorhea except:

a) Trauma of the anterior skull base
b) Ethmoid malignancy
c) Transverse fracture of the temporal bone
d) Acute frontal sinusitis

805) The following are diagnostic of CSF rhinorhea except:

a) Increased flow by straining
b) Stiffens a paper handkerchief
c) Watery in nature
d) Salty taste

806) CSF otorhea is managed by:

a) Avoid straining
b) Antibiotics that cross the blood brain barrier
c) Observation of the patient's temperature chart to detect any rise in temperature
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

807) Cochlear implantation is surgery done for patients suffering from:

a) Bilateral complete sensorineural deafness
b) Unilateral complete sensorineural deafness
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

808) A rhinolith is formed due to precipitation of salts, in nasal secretions, on a nidus of:

a) Nasal foreign body
b) Inspissated purulent nasal discharge
c) Dry blood clot
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

809) The ideal site for a tracheostomy is:

a) 1st & 2nd tracheal rings
b) 3rd & 4th tracheal rings
c) 5th & 6th tracheal rings
d) 7th & 8th tracheal rings

810) Tracheostomy in the 1st & 2nd tracheal rings is avoided because of:

a) Difficult surgery
b) Laryngeal perichondritis
c) Injury to the thyroid gland
d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury

861) Palatal paralysis is due to:
a) Facial paralysis
b) Glossopharyngeal paralysis
c) Vagal paralysis
d) Hypoglossal paralysis

862) Loss of facial and eye sensation is due to:
a) Trigeminal paralysis
b) Occulomotor paralysis
c) Facial paralysis
d) Horner's syndrome

863) The tympanic portion of the facial nerve gives the following branches:
a) Chorda tympani
b) Nerve to stapedius
c) Posterior auricular nerve
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

864) The facial nerve gives off the following nerves except:
a) Posterior auricular nerve
b) Greater superficial petrosal nerve
c) Lesser superficial petrosal nerve
d) Chorda tympani

865) Tinnitus may be due to:
a) Local otologic cause
b) Systemic cause
c) Psychiatric cause
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

866) Glomus tumors arise from the:
a) Tympanic cavity
b) Jugular foramen
c) Compartment of the carotid sheath
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

867) The corneal reflex may be lost in a case acoustic neuroma due to affection of the:
a) Trigeminal nerve
b) Facial nerve
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

868) Myringotomy is done for the following indications except:
a) Acute suppurative otitis media
b) Otitic barotrauma
c) Otitis media with effusion
d) Bullous myringitis

869) An explosion may cause the following ear problems except:
a) Traumatic perforation
b) Acoustic trauma
c) Otorrhagia
d) Middle ear effusion

870) The stapes is located in relation to the:
a) Oval window
b) Round window
c) Promontory
d) Lateral semicircular canal

Examination 4:

961) The most accurate investigation in a case of recurrent acute sinusitis is:
a) Blood picture
b) CT scan
c) Culture and antibiotic sensitivity of the nasal discharge
d) Skin tests for allergy

962) The appearance of a firm swelling in the upper neck, the tympanic membrane on the same side is opaque, waxy and retracted and the tympanogram is flat type B suggests:
a) Adenoid hypertrophy
b) Chronic sinusitis
c) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
d) Cancer maxilla

963) Hoarseness of voice followed by progressive respiratory distress and stridor is possibly:
a) Supraglottic carcinoma
b) Glottic carcinoma
c) Subglottic carcinoma
d) Pyriform fossa carcinoma

964) Most probable predisposing cause for recurrent acute otitis media in the first year of life is:
a) Breast feeding in the flat position
b) Teething
c) Congenital narrowing of the Eustachian tube
d) Cleft palate

965) Symptoms of increased intracranial tension in a cerebellar abscess are the following except:
a) Headache
b) Incoordinated body mevements
c) Blurred vision
d) Vomiting

966) The following are causes of traumatic lower motor neuron facial paralysis except:
a) Birth trauma during forceps delivery
b) Face trauma to the region of the parotid
c) Surgical trauma during tympanoplasty
d) Acoustic trauma in noisy factories

967) The following are complications of a markedly deviated septum except:
a) Chronic sinusitis
b) Sleep apnea
c) Epistaxis
d) Septal abscess

968) Chest infection in a 3 yrs old improving by antibiotics but recurs when treatment is stopped:
a) Is possibly due to a foreign body inhalation
b) Is due to chronic tonsillitis
c) Is due to acute otitis media
d) Is due to otitis media with effusion

969) The cartilaginous external auditory meatus forms:
a) 1/3 of the external auditory canal
b) 2/3 of the external auditory canal
c) The whole of the external auditory canal
d) No part of the external auditory canal

970) A low modulated voice in a patient with otosclerosis indicates that the hearing loss is:
a) Conductive
b) Sensorineural
c) Mixed
d) Central

11) The following are causes for pediatric airway obstruction except:
a) Acute epiglottitis
b) Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
c) Cancer larynx
d) Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis

12) Dysphagia may be due to:
a) Painful swallowing
b) Mechanical obstruction of the food passage
c) Neurological causes
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

13) The first measure to be carried out in a case of severe epistaxis is:
a) Anterior nasal pack
b) Posterior nasal pack
c) Antishock measures
d) Arterial ligation

14) The commonest cause for severe epistaxis in an adult is:
a) Hypertension
b) Angiofibroma
c) Anticoagulant therapy
d) Renal failure

15) Unilateral offensive nasal discharge in a five year old is commonly caused by:
a) Neglected foreign body
b) Malignancy
c) Scleroma
d) Atrophic rhinitis

16) Headache is a symptom caused by:
a) Systemic causes
b) Psychogenic causes
c) Ocular causes
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

17) A watery fluid that drains from the ear and increases by straining is:
a) Otitis media
b) Serous external otitis
c) Post-traumatic CSF otorhea
d) Bleeding from a glomus jugulaire tumor

18) The following are causes of nasal regurge except:
a) Palatal paralysis
b) Oroantral fistula
c) Sinusitis
d) Palatal perforation

19) The commonest cause for conductive hearing loss in a child is:
a) Congenital ear atresia
b) Otitis media with effusion
c) Otosclerosis
d) Acute otitis media

20) Dysodia is:
a) Disturbance of the singing voice
b) Disturbance in the production of speech
c) Disturbance in language development
d) Disturbance in the production of basic tones of voice

مكتبة التاج

91) In viral labyrinthitis the direction of nystagmus is:
a) Towards the diseased ear
b) Away from the diseased ear
c) Has no specific direction
d) May be towards any ear

92) The radiological finding in a patient with a mastoid abscess may be:
a) Destroyed inter cellular bony partitions
b) An irregular non-anatomical cavity
c) A sclerosed mastoid
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

93) The most diagnostic for petrositis is:
a) A continuously discharging ear
b) Retro-orbital pain
c) Diplopia
d) Inflammatory lesion in the petrous apex seen by CT scan

94) The following are diagnostic for mastoiditis except:
a) Sagging of the postero-superior external auditory canal wall
b) Obliteration of the retro-auricular sulcus
c) Continuous ear discharge
d) Tender tip of mastoid

95) A false negative fistula test may be elicited in the presence of a cholesteatoma if:
a) There is no fistula
b) A dead non-perceptive ear
c) An immobile foot plate of the stapes
d) A semi-comatosed patient

96) Fever 40° following vertigo, nausea & vomiting in a child with a marginal attic perforation is:
a) Otogenic meningitis
b) Otogenic labyrinthitis
c) Meningiogenic labyrinthitis
d) Meningiococcal meningitis

97) LMN 7th nerve paralysis in a patient with purulent offensive otorhea for five years is due to:
a) Dehiscence of the facial nerve canal with pressure from outside
b) Edema on the facial nerve within its canal
c) Erosion of the facial nerve canal and inflammation of the nerve
d) Ischaemic necrosis of the facial nerve inside its canal

98) The first line of treatment in a child with acute otitis media and LMN 7th nerve paralysis is:
a) Exploration of the facial nerve
b) Decompression of the facial nerve
c) Myringotomy
d) Antibiotics and corticosteroids

99) Gradenigo's triade of petrositis is:
a) A serous otorhea, hemifacial spasm, divergent squint
b) Bilateral convergent squint, face pain, purulent otorhea
c) Medial convergent paralytic squint, face edema, continuous purulent otorhea
d) Convergent paralytic squint, orbital pain, purulent otorhea

100) A mastoid abscess occurring as a complication of a cholesteatoma is:
a) Retro-auricular
b) Pre-auricular
c) Infra-auricular
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

371) The nasolacrimal duct opens into the:
a) Inferior meatus
b) Middle meatus
c) Maxillary sinus
d) Lacrimal gland

372) Surgery in a case of bilateral congenital choanal atresia is carried out:
a) Immediately after establishing the diagnosis
b) Four weeks after birth
c) When the infant develops mouth breathing
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

373) The following are causes of unilateral offensive sanguineous nasal discharge except:
a) Nasal malignancy
b) Nasal foreign body
c) Nasal allergy
d) Nasal diphtheria

374) CT scan of the paranasal sinuses is carried out in all the following except:
a) Recurrent acute sinusitis after medical treatment and subsidence of acute symptoms
b) Chronic maxillary sinusitis
c) Acute rhinitis (common cold)
d) Acute sinusitis with possible intracranial or orbital complications

375) The following immunologic cells are involved in nasal allergy except:
a) Mast cell
b) Macrophage
c) Antigen presenting cell
d) Plasma cell

376) The most accurate investigation to diagnose the causative antigen in nasal allergy is:
a) Nasal cytology
b) Serum IgE level
c) Radioallergosorbent test (RAST)
d) Blood picture showing eosinophilia

377) The pathology behind the formation of an antrochoanal polyp is:
a) Nasal allergy
b) Chronic sinusitis
c) Benign neoplasm
d) Foreign body reaction

378) The following are maxillary sinus diseases caused by a predisposing dental pathology except:
a) Antrochoanal polyp
b) Acute maxillary sinusitis
c) Maxillary sinus cysts
d) Ameloblastoma

379) The cause for bilateral nasal obstruction in a case of deviated nasal septum is:
a) S-shaped septum
b) Compensatory nasal turbinate hypertrophy in the wider nasal cavity
c) Complicated atrophic rhinitis due to abuse of nasal drops
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

380) The first line in the management of a patient that developed a septal abscess is:
a) Systemic antibiotics
b) Drainage of the abscess
c) Anticoagulants for fear of cavernous sinus thrombosis
d) Nasal packing to prevent saddling of the nose after drainage

851) Vertigo in a patient with otosclerosis is caused by:
a) Primary endolymphatic hydrops
b) Secondary endolymphatic hydrops
c) Increased CSF pressure
d) Decreased CSF pressure

852) Acoustic neuroma is diagnosed by:
a) Auditory brain stem response showing a delayed wave V
b) CT scan with contrast of the internal auditory canal
c) MRI of the internal auditory canal
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

853) The tympanic membrane is:
a) 8x10 cm
b) 8x10 mm
c) 10x10 mm
d) 15x10 mm

854) The middle ear cleft is made up of the following except:
a) Middle ear cavity
b) Mastoid cavity
c) Eustachian tube
d) Lateral semicircular canal

855) The early diagnosis of acute pediatric otitis media depends on:
a) Bulging of the tympanic membrane
b) Retracted tympanic membrane
c) Loss of luster of the tympanic membrane
d) Congested tympanic membrane

856) The following are clinical otoscopic findings of acute suppurative otitis media except:
a) Bulging tympanic membrane
b) Congested tympanic membrane
c) Perforated tympanic membrane with pulsating discharge
d) Lustrous tympanic membrane

857) The round window lies in relation to the oval window:
a) Above
b) Below
c) Anterior
d) Posterior

858) Tympanosclerosis occurs with:
a) Otosclerosis
b) Acute otitis media
c) Glomus jugular
d) Adhesive otitis media

859) Acute epiglottitis is a:
a) Bacterial infection
b) Viral infection
c) Fungal infection
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

860) Acute laryngotracheobronchitis (croup) is caused by:
a) Hemophilus influenza
b) Parainfluenza virus
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

191) Diagnostic for all clinical forms of lateral sinus thrombophlebitis is:
a) Occipital headache
b) Ear discharge
c) Hemifacial pain
d) Anemia

192) The nerve fibers that are not present in the facial nerve are:
a) Parasympathetic
b) Sympathetic
c) Sensory
d) Taste

193) The commonest presenting symptoms of an acoustic neuroma are:
a) Unilateral tinnitus with progressive sensorineural hearing loss
b) Vertigo and loss of balance
c) Facial and trigeminal nerve paralysis
d) Sudden sensorineural hearing loss with tinnitus

194) Immediate relief of pain in a severe case with otitic barotrauma is carried out by:
a) Swallowing
b) Valsalva maneuver
c) Paracentesis of the tympanic membrane
d) Analgesics

195) In a case of lower motor neuron facial paralysis following ear surgery with intact taste sensation of the anterior two thirds of the tongue indicates that the level of the trauma is at:
a) The internal auditory canal
b) Tympanic portion of the facial nerve
c) Above the stapes
d) The stylomastoid foramen

196) In a case of bilateral chronic suppurative otitis media, the right ear shows an attic perforation with offensive ear discharge and air-bone gap of 20dB, the left ear shows a large kidney-shaped perforation and an air-bone gap of 45dB the ear to be operated on first is:
a) Right ear
b) Left ear
c) Both ears at the same time
d) No surgery is required

197) Otorrhagia (bleeding from the ear) is a symptom of:
a) Longitudinal temporal bone fracture
b) Transverse temporal bone fracture
c) Otitis media with effusion
d) Furunculosis

198) Ear ache accompanying acute tonsillitis is referred along the:
a) Vagus nerve
b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
c) Trigeminal nerve
d) Facial nerve

199) Failure to close the eye voluntarily is a symptom of:
a) Upper motor neuron facial nerve paralysis
b) Lower motor neuron facial nerve paralysis
c) Upper motor neuron trigeminal paralysis
d) Lower motor neuron trigeminal paralysis

200) Electroneuronography in a case of facial nerve paralysis is a:
a) Good prognostic test for recovery
b) Good indicator of nerve degeneration and thus the time for surgical nerve decompression
c) Good indicator of muscle wasting
d) Test with no value

201) Squeezing of an external ear furuncle may be complicated by:
a) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
b) Meningitis
c) Perichondritis of the auricle
d) Facial nerve paralysis

202) The expected otologic finding in a case of viral labyrinthitis is:
a) A normal tympanic membrane
b) Mild retraction of the tympanic membrane
c) A bulging tympanic membrane
d) A perforated tympanic membrane

203) The commonest cause of a congenital hearing loss is:
a) Hereditofamilial
b) Birth trauma
c) Rubella syndrome
d) Congenital syphilis

204) Microtia or anotia is usually associated with:
a) Middle ear anomalies
b) Inner ear anomalies
c) Vestibulocochlear nerve anomalies
d) Temporal lobe anomalies

205) Tuning fork tests in the right ear of a patient showed: Rinne test negative, Weber lateralized to the right ear, normal Schwabach test and normal absolute bone conduction test. The right ear has:
a) Conductive hearing loss
b) Sensorineural hearing loss
c) Mixed hearing loss
d) No hearing loss

206) Perforations in tubotympanic otitis media are commonly kidney-shaped because of:
a) The tympanic membrane is kidney-shaped
b) The middle ear cavity is kidney-shaped
c) Dependent pus in the middle ear causes such a perforation
d) Blood supply of the tympanic membrane is from the periphery and along the handle of malleus

207) In a case of otosclerosis with stapes fixation, if the patient refuses surgery he is best helped by:
a) Bone conducting hearing aid
b) Amplifying hearing aid
c) Cochlear implant
d) No hearing aid

208) Chronic exfoliative external otitis is best managed by:
a) Corticosteroid and antibiotic cream
b) Corticosteroid and antibiotic ointment
c) Systemic steroids and antibiotics
d) Surgery

209) Diabetes mellitus predisposes to:
a) External ear canal osteomata
b) Cholesteatoma
c) External ear canal furunculosis
d) Excessive cerumen production

210) Labyrinthitis as a complication of acute suppurative otitis media is due to:
a) A labyrinthine fistula
b) Extension through the round window
c) A dehiscent facial nerve canal
d) Blood borne infection

681) The buccopharyngeal fascia and the prevertebral fascia are attached in the midline by the:
a) Pharyngeal raphe
b) Constrictor muscles
c) Salpingopharyngeus muscle
d) Styloid process

682) The pharynx is:
a) One third the length of the esophagus
b) One half the length of the esophagus
c) Two thirds the length of the esophagus
d) Three quarters the length of the esophagus

683) The nasopharynx contains the following except:
a) Fossa of Rosenmuller
b) Tubal tonsil of Gerlach
c) Nasolacrimal duct
d) Torus tubaris

684) Waldeyer's rings is the:
a) Arrangement of the cervical lymphoid tissue
b) Anastomosis between cervical arteries
c) Greater cervical nerve connections
d) Venous ring connecting the jugular system to the cavernous sinus

685) The following is true about the palatine tonsil except:
a) It is located in the fauces between the anterior and posterior pillars
b) It can be palpated at the angle of the mandible
c) It contains lymphoid follicles arranged on a stroma of connective tissue
d) It has a true fibrous capsule

686) The following is true about the adenoid except:
a) It is located in the nasopharynx
b) It has a true capsule
c) It is formed of an aggregate of lymphoid tissue
d) It has no afferent lymphatic

687) The boundaries of Killian's triangle through which a pharyngeal (Zenker's) pouch may form:
a) Superior constrictor, middle constrictor and inferior constrictor
b) Pharyngeal raphe, thyropharyngeus and cricopharyngeus
c) Pharyngeal raphe, thyrohyoid and crico thyroid
d) Trachea, pharynx and esophagus

688) The remnant of the second pharyngeal pouch is the:
a) Fossa of Rosenmuller
b) Killian's dehiscence
c) Crypta magna
d) Fossa triangularis

689) The following are regions of the laryngopharynx except:
a) Postericoid area
b) Vallecula
c) Pyriform fossae
d) Posterior pharyngeal wall

690) The function of the tonsil is:
a) Identification of foreign antigenic substances
b) Support for the movement of the tongue
c) Articulation of speech
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

101) **Fever, headache & neck rigidity in a child with an offensive ear discharge requires:**
a) Diagnostic lumbar puncture
b) CT scan with contrast of the brain
c) Blood culture
d) Culture & antibiotic sensitivity of the ear discharge

102) **Right lower limb muscle weakness in a child with right chronic suppurative otitis media is:**
a) Left cerebellar abscess
b) Right cerebellar abscess
c) Left cerebral abscess
d) Right cerebral abscees

103) **The benefit of a CT scan with contrast in a case of brain abscess is:**
a) Diagnose the presence of an associated meningitis
b) Locate the exact site of the abscess
c) Diagnose lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

104) **Recurrent, fever, rigors & headache of hours duration in a patient with a cholesteatoma is:**
a) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
b) Otogenic meningitis
c) Otogenic brain abscess
d) Extra-dural abscess

105) **In case of an extra-dural abscess, the surgical technique requires:**
a) Excision of the affected dura
b) Removal of the infected granulation tissue
c) Exposure of healthy dura by removal of diseased bone
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

106) **Subnormal temperature in a brain abscess is due to:**
a) Loss of consciousness
b) Affection of the heat regulating center
c) Muscle weakness
d) Vagal stimulation with a slow heart rate

107) **Headache in case of any intracranial complication of otitis media is due to:**
a) Increased intracranial tension with dural stretch
b) Inflammation of brain tissue
c) Blurring of vision due to papilledema
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

108) **The treatment of a case of otogenic meningitis involves:**
a) Antibiotics, analgesics & anticoagulants
b) Antibiotics, neurosurgical intervention & treatment of otitis media
c) Antibiotics, repeated lumbar puncture & myringotomy
d) Anticoagulants, repeated lumbar puncture & treatment of underlying otitis media

109) **Left- sided body weakness & in-coordination in a patient with bilateral cholesteatoma is:**
a) Right temporal lobe abscess
b) Right cerebellar abscess
c) Left temporal lobe abscess
d) Left cerebellar abscess

110) **Proptosis, ophthalmoplegia following fever and rigors in a patient with a cholesteatoma is:**
a) Jugular vein thrombosis extending to the facial vein
b) Jugular vein thrombosis extending through the inferior petrosal sinus to the cavernous sinus
c) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis extending through the superior petrosal to the cavernous sinus
d) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis extending to the confluence of sinuses

791) Rifampicin is prescribed for a case of scleroma:
a) After meals
b) Before meals
c) At any time
d) After a fluid meal

792) Orthodontic complications due to adenoid hypertrophy includes the following except:
a) Carious teeth
b) Overcrowding of the teeth
c) Hutchinson's notched incisors
d) High arched palate

793) Decreased scholastic achievement in a child with adenoid hypertrophy is due to:
a) Meutal retardation
b) Sleep apnea
c) Aphasia
d) Obesity

794) Primary atrophic rhinitis is probably caused by:
a) Autonomic imbalance
b) Klebsiella ozyna
c) Crustations
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

795) The following are possible causes of a sore throat in an adult except:
a) Acute tonsillitis
b) Candidiasis
c) Diphtheria
d) Leukemia

796) The following is a cause of bilateral alternate nasal obstruction:
a) Congenital choanal atresia
b) Nasal allergy
c) Nasal foreign body
d) Antrochoanal polyp

797) An oroantral fistula is caused by:
a) Tooth extraction
b) Malignant maxilla
c) Neglected foreign body (gauze) after radical antrostomy (Caldwel-Luc operation)
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

798) The following causes unilateral nasal obstruction:
a) Common cold
b) Nasal allergy
c) Antrochoanal polyp
d) Adenoid hypertrophy

799) Unilateral conductive hearing loss, neck swelling, nasal regurge, hoarseness of voice & some dysphagia is suspicious of:
a) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
b) Oropharyngeal carcinoma
c) Hypopharyngeal carcinoma
d) Esophageal carcinoma

800) Recurrent epistaxis, nasal obstruction & proptosis in a teenager male is suspicious of:
a) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
b) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
c) Nasopharyngeal sarcoma
d) Adenoid hypertrophy

391) The following are possible complications of a common cold except:
a) Sinusitis
b) Otitis media
c) Pharyngitis
d) Meningitis

392) The best method to diagnose diseases in the nose and all the paranasal sinuses is:
a) Anterior rhinoscopy
b) CT scan
c) Nasal endoscopy
d) Transillumination test

393) The trigeminal sensory nerve supply of the nose has the following function:
a) Reflex sneezing
b) Olfaction
c) Control of blood vessel caliber
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

394) The parasympathetic nerve supply of the nose is from the:
a) Greater superficial petrosal nerve
b) Lesser superficial petrosal nerve
c) Deep petrosal nerve
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

395) The function of the mucociliary system of the nasal mucosa is:
a) Continuous cleaning of the mucous membrane surface
b) Warming of the air in the nose
c) Lubricant
d) Assists in olfaction

396) Bilateral nasal obstruction causes all of the following except:
a) Mouth breathing
b) Sleep apnea
c) Dysphonia
d) Rhinolalia clausa

397) A 3 years old male child with recurrent epistaxis, subcutaneous hematomas and swollen joints after trauma is probably suffering from:
a) Thrombocytopenic purpura
b) Hemophilia
c) Leukemia
d) Rheumatic fever

398) The etiology behind epistaxis in a case of typhoid fever is:
a) Immune complex vasculitis
b) Toxic capillaritis
c) Septic embolism
d) Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy

399) Predisposing cause for recurrent unilateral maxillary sinusitis always in the same side is:
a) Dental sepsis
b) Diabetes mellitus
c) Deviated nasal septum
d) Acquired Immune deficiency syndrome

400) A frontal mucocele causes diplopia and proptosis by:
a) Displacement of the eye from its position
b) Fixation due to infilteration of extraoccular muscles
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

621) The control of pitch of voice during singing is carried out by the:
a) Posteri r cricoarytenoid
b) Lateral cricoarytenoid
c) Cricothyroid
d) Interarytenoid

622) Ratacism is a disturbance in the pronunciation of the letter:
a) S
b) R
c) K
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

623) Nasality is a speech disorder caused by:
a) Nasal diseases
b) Palatal diseases
c) Nasopharyngeal diseases
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

624) Stuttering is due to:
a) Defective muscle control
b) Defective timing of speech components
c) Phonological errors
d) Delayed language development

625) The following cause dysarthria except:
a) Parkinsonism
b) Hemiplegia
c) Palatal paralysis
d) Cerebellar ataxia

626) Lack of differentiation between forward and backward plosives in a 3 years old child is:
a) A normal occurrence
b) An organic illness
c) A brain disorder
d) A psychiatric problem

627) The speech disorder occurring in a patient with a cerebellar abscess is:
a) Monotonous speech
b) Stuttering
c) Staccato speech
d) Sigmatism

628) The following is a dyslalia:
a) Ratacism
b) Rhinolalia
c) Stuttering
d) Dysarthria

629) Dysarthria is treated by the following except:
a) Articulatory training
b) Improvement of pulmonary support
c) Voice prosthesis
d) Microlaryngosurgery

630) Stuttering is due to the following reasons except:
a) An organic brain dysfunction
b) A learning disorder
c) A psychiatric disturbance
d) A hormonal imbalance

571) A rapid pulse, spitting of blood & increased swallowing rate 20 hours after tonsillectomy is:
a) Primary hemorrhage
b) Secondary hemorrhage
c) Tertiary hemorrhage
d) Reactionary hemorrhage

572) Laryngeal syphilis commonly occurs in the:
a) Anterior larynx
b) Posterior larynx
c) Subglottic larynx
d) The edge of the true vocal fold

573) Glottic carcinoma with a fixed vocal fold is surgically treated by:
a) Laryngofissure and cordectomy
b) Total laryngectomy
c) Supraglottic laryngectomy
d) Endoscopic laser excision

574) In case of bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis following a thyroidectomy, the patient complains of:
a) Severe respiratory distress
b) A minor voice problem
c) Severe aspiration
d) Dysphagia

575) In case of vegetable seed foreign body inhalation causing bronchopneumonia, the essential curative line of treatment is:
a) Corticosteroids
b) Antibiotics
c) Tracheobronchoscopy and removal of the foreign body
d) Glycerol

576) Tonsillectomy is contraindicated in:
a) Acute tonsillitis
b) Chronic tonsillitis
c) Hypertrophied tonsils causing sleep apnea
d) Septic atrophic tonsils

577) Laryngeal perichondritis is complicated by:
a) Laryngeal stenosis
b) Jugular vein thrombosis
c) Pharyngeal fistula
d) Septicemic shock

578) Left vocal fold paralysis is investigated by:
a) CT scan skull base
b) Chest X-ray posteroanterior view
c) Thyroid scan
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

579) Severe hemorrhage fourteen days following a tracheostomy originates from the:
a) Innominate vein
b) Jugular vein
c) Inferior thyroid vein
d) Subclavian vein

580) The complication that may be prevented by a tracheostomy in a deeply comatose patient is:
a) Bronchopneumonia
b) Pulmonary edema
c) Aspiration pneumonia (Aspiration pneum)
d) Respiratory failure

721) The first line of treatment in a case of severe post tonsillectomy reactionary hemorrhage is:
a) Ligation of the bleeding vessel under general anesthesia
b) Ligation of the bleeding vessel without anesthesia
c) Antishock measures
d) Close observation of the progress of the condition before any interference

722) The commonest finding in a case of stapedial otosclerosis on otoscopic examination is:
a) Normal tympanic membrane
b) Flamingo red appearance of posterosuperior part of tympanic membrane (Schwartze's sign)
c) Tympanosclerotic chalky patches
d) Retracted tympanic membrane

723) The treatment of otosclerosis is:
a) Stapedectomy
b) Hearing aid
c) Fluoride therapy
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

724) The line of treatment in a case of conductive hearing loss due to otosclerosis is:
a) Stapedectomy
b) Hearing aid
c) Fluoride therapy
d) Myringotomy and grommet tube insertion

725) Smoking is the predisposing cause for:
a) Vocal fold nodule
b) Vocal fold polyp
c) Vocal fold cyst
d) Vocal fold leukoplakia

726) Quinzy (peritonsillar abscess) is drained at:
a) Upper pole of the tonsil
b) Lower pole of the tonsil
c) Anterior pillar of the fauces
d) Posterior pillar of the fauces

727) Odynophagia is present in all the following except:
a) Esophageal candidiasis
b) Vincent's angina
c) Acute tonsillitis complicated by quinzy
d) Cardiac achalasia

728) The accepted pathology behind Meniere's disease is:
a) Increased endolymphatic pressure
b) Increased CSF pressure
c) Decreased endolymphatic pressure
d) Fistula of the oval window

729) Upper deep cervical lymph node enlargement may be due to all of the following malignancies except:
a) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
b) Orbital sarcoma
c) Ethmoid adenocarcinoma
d) Maxillary ameloblastoma

739) Otalgia means:
a) Referred earache
b) Local earache
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

a) [illegible] line passing through the floor of both maxillae & nose after a car accident is:
b) Le Fort type I
c) Le Fort type II
d) Le Fort type III
e) Le Fort type IV

492) The commonest cause for acute catarrhal pharyngitis is:
a) Streptococcal infection
b) Viral infection
c) Physical trauma
d) Spicy food

493) Dry pharyngeal mucosa with crusts and tenacious mucus accompanied by dry nasal mucosa and hoarseness of voice is:
a) Simple chronic pharyngitis
b) Chronic hyperplastic pharyngitis
c) Chronic atrophic pharyngitis
d) Pharyngoscleroma

494) Thornwaldt's disease is a:
a) Benign tumor of the nasopharynx
b) Premalignant lesion arising from the fossa of Rosenmuller
c) Central retention adenoid cyst that causes a morning post nasal foul smelling discharge
d) Polyp of the nose presenting in the nasopharynx

495) An intermittent, sometimes-continuous feeling of a foreign body stuck in the throat that can not be dislodged despite swallowing and occasional sore throat in a patient with neurosis is:
a) Velopharyngeal valve insufficiency
b) Globus hystericus
c) Chronic hyperplastic pharyngitis
d) Pharyngeal bursitis

496) Adenoidectomy is avoided in a patient with cleft palate for fear of:
a) Eustachian tube injury
b) Temporomandibular joint dislocation
c) Velopharyngeal valve incompetence
d) Loosening of teeth

497) Tracheostomy in a child is done by longitudinal splitting of anterior tracheal wall to avoid:
a) Tracheal stenosis
b) Slipped tracheostomy tube
c) Tracheostomy tube obstruction
d) Dysphagia

498) The following are silent areas of head & neck that act as sites for an occult primary except:
a) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
b) Cancer anterior third of the tongue
c) Cancer tonsil
d) Thyroid carcinoma

499) First-line management of a non-tender, firm, progressively increasing in size upper neck swelling is:
a) Blood picture
b) Biopsy of the swelling
c) Search for a possible occult primary in one of the silent areas of the head & neck
d) Abdominal CT scan for possible stomach or ovarian malignancy

500) Histologically lymph nodes are:
a) Capsulated with afferent and efferent lymphatics
b) Non-capsulated with an efferent lymphatic
c) Non-capsulated with afferent and efferent lymphatics
d) Capsulated with an efferent lymphatic

171) **Diagnostic for lateral sinus thrombophlebitis:**
a) Fever
b) Occipital headache
c) Ptosis, proptosis and external and internal ophthalmoplegia
d) Greissenger's sign (bluish edematous skin behind the auricle)

172) **The Eustachian tube in adults at rest is:**
a) Open
b) Closed
c) Partially open
d) Corrugated

173) **Bell's palsy is due to:**
a) Edema of the facial nerve
b) Necrosis of the facial nerve
c) Edema of the middle ear mucosa
d) Suppuration in the middle ear

174) **The best diagnostic tuning fork test to detect hearing loss in a case of mixed hearing loss is:**
a) Rinne test
b) Weber test
c) Schwabach test
d) Absolute bone conduction test

175) **The most feared condition in an old diabetic patient who is suffering from purulent otorhea of a long duration that became recently sanguineous is:**
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Diabetic external otitis
c) Squamous cell carcinoma of the external and middle ear
d) Acute necrotizing otitis media

176) **Acute brain abscess is managed by:**
a) Systemic antibiotics only
b) Abscess excision only
c) Drainage of the abscess and treatment of middle ear infection if present
d) Drainage of the abscess, treatment of middle ear infection if present and systemic antibiotics

177) **Medial convergent paralytic squint is a clinical manifestation of:**
a) Labyrinthitis
b) Pachymeningitis
c) Petrositis
d) Temporal lobe abscess with occipital extension

178) **A bedside test for a case of otogenic meningitis is:**
a) Brudzinski's sign
b) Schirmer's test
c) Schwabach's test
d) Scwartze's sign

179) **Before tympanoplasty in a 30-year-old the following is required:**
a) Audiogram
b) Ensure a dry perforation
c) Treatment of any underlying nasal and paranasal sinus infection
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

180) **Acute suppurative otitis media is common in a five-year-old because of:**
a) Improper position of breast feeding
b) Eustachian tube is wide short and horizontal in position
c) Adenoid enlargement
d) Immunedeficiency

691) The glottis is the:
a) Larynx
b) Space between the edges of the true vocal folds
c) Laryngeal ventricles
d) Partition between the larynx and the pharynx

692) All muscles of the larynx are supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve except:
a) Cricothyroid
b) Cricoarytenoid
c) Cricopharyngeus
d) Thyroarytenoid

693) The joint responsible for tension of the vocal folds is:
a) Cricoarytenoid
b) Cricothyroid
c) Cricotracheal
d) Thyrohyoid

694) The following are single cartilages of the larynx except:
a) Thyroid
b) Cricoid
c) Epiglottis
d) Arytenoid

695) The sensory nerve supply of the larynx is:
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve
b) Vagus nerve
c) Accessory nerve
d) Hypoglossal nerve

696) All the laryngeal lumen is lined by pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium except:
a) Laryngeal ventricle
b) Epiglottis
c) Edge of the true vocal folds
d) False vocal folds

697) The most important factor preventing aspiration during swallowing is:
a) Forward and upward movement of the larynx under the tongue base
b) Closure of the true vocal folds
c) Relaxation of the esophageal musculature during the initial phase of swallowing
d) Cough reflex

698) The trachea is made up of:
a) C-shaped cartilaginous rings
b) O-shaped cartilaginous rings
c) C-shaped osseous rings
d) O-shaped osseous rings

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699) The extent of the trachea is:
a) Sixth cervical vertebra to second intercostal space
b) Seventh cervical vertebra to the fourth thoracic vertebra
c) Cricoid cartilage to the xiphisternum
d) Cricoid cartilage to the suprasternal notch

700) The esophagus is:
a) A dynamic muscular tube connecting the pharynx to the stomach
b) A passive tube connecting the pharynx to the stomach
c) The food passage anterior to the trachea
d) Supplied by the mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve

291) **The value of a CT scan as a radiological investigation in a case of cancer maxilla is:**
a) Determination of the extent of the disease
b) Confirm the presence of malignancy
c) Estimation of the dose of preoperative irradiation
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

292) **The following surgical procedures are possible in a case of cancer maxilla except:**
a) Partial maxillectomy
b) Total maxillectomy
c) Radical maxillectomy
d) Radical antrostomy

293) **The following are symptoms of paranasal sinus malignancy except:**
a) Unilateral offensive nasal discharge
b) Diplopia
c) Dysphonia
d) Nasal regurge

294) **The following are possible causes of a nasal septal perforation except:**
a) Syphilis
b) Leprosy
c) Scleroma
d) Tuberculosis

295) **The commonest cause for a nasal septal perforation is:**
a) Septal surgery
b) Cocaine addiction
c) Granulomatous inflammation
d) Malignancy

296) **Unilateral sanguineous offensive nasal discharge, enlarged tender upper deep cervical lymph nodes and loosening of the upper premolar teeth on the same side requires:**
a) CT scan paranasal sinus and neck
b) Examination of the nose and paranasal sinuses by the nasal sinuscope
c) Biopsy of abnormal tissue in the nasal cavity or paranasal sinuses
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

297) **Diplopia with lateral proptosis, unilateral nasal obstruction & offensive nasal discharge is:**
a) Cancer maxillary sinus
b) Cancer ethmoid sinus
c) Cancer frontal sinus
d) Cancer sphenoid sinus

298) **A septal hematoma must be evacuated for fear of:**
a) Becoming a septal abscess
b) Causing bleeding tendency
c) Preventing swallowing
d) Permanent anosmia

299) **A septal abscess must be drained immediately as it may cause:**
a) Nasal deformity
b) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
c) Orbital cellulitis
d) Frontal lobe abscess

300) **Horner's syndrome that develops in a case of cancer maxilla is due to:**
a) Brain metastasis
b) Involvement of the retropharyngeal lymph node of Rouvier
c) Trigeminal paralysis
d) Facial paralysis

551) **The indication for tracheostomy is:**
a) The bypass of an upper airway mechanical obstruction
b) The relief of lower secretional airway obstruction
c) Elective in laryngeal surgery
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

552) **The investigation required in a case of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:**
a) CT scan
b) Nasopharyngeal biopsy
c) Tympanometry
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

553) **Acute retropharyngeal abscess is diagnosed by a swelling that:**
a) Crosses the pharyngeal midline
b) Located along the anterior border of the sternomastoid
c) Does not cross the pharyngeal midline
d) Is present in the posterior triangle of the neck

554) **In a case of cancer esophagus the barium swallow shows:**
a) A long segment narrow stricture of the lower third of the esophagus
b) An irregular stricture showing a filling defect
c) A hugely dilated esophagus
d) A filling defect with a smooth outline

555) **Vincent's angina is caused by:**
a) Bacillus Vincenti
b) Borrelia Vincenti
c) Klebsiella ozyna
d) Streptococcus hemolyticus

556) **Change of voice in a case of hypopharyngeal malignancy is due to:**
a) Lung infiltration
b) Laryngeal infiltration
c) Vertebral infiltration
d) Esophageal infiltration

557) **In a case of chronic retropharyngeal abscess the required management is:**
a) Chest X-ray
b) Sputum analysis
c) X-ray lateral view neck
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

558) **Left conductive hearing loss & a retracted tympanic membrane in 50 years old requires:**
a) Myringotomy and T-tube insertion
b) Nasopharyngoscopy and biopsy
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

559) **A 12 years old with marked anemia, sore throat and peticheal hemorrhages has:**
a) Agranulocytosis
b) Diphtheria
c) Scarlet fever
d) Leukemia

560) **Extensive pharyngeal fibrosis, synechia and a short incompetent soft palate is due to:**
a) Syphilis
b) Tuberculosis
c) Scleroma
d) Chronic tonsillitis

711) The management of a case of sinugenic meningitis is:
a) Antibiotics that cross the blood brain barrier
b) Treatment of the underlying sinusitis promptly
c) Repeated lumbar puncture
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

712) CT scan appearance of an acute frontal lobe abscess as a complication of frontal sinusitis is:
a) An abscess cavity with a thin smooth enhanceable wall
b) An abscess cavity with an irregular thick enhanceable wall
c) An abscess cavity with an incomplete wall
d) No abscess cavity

713) The incidence of idiopathic paralysis as an etiology for vocal fold paralysis is:
a) 50%
b) 75%
c) 25%
d) 15%

714) The narrowest part of the Fallopian bony facial nerve canal is the:
a) Labyrinthine portion
b) Tympanic portion
c) Mastoid portion
d) Internal auditory canal

715) The incidence of Bell's palsy as a cause of lower motor neuron facial paralysis is:
a) 75%
b) 50%
c) 25%
d) 15%

716) A pressure equalizing tube used in otitis media with effusion is:
a) Grommet tube
b) T-tube
c) Tympanostomy tube
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

717) Congenital aural atresia is due to defective development in the:
a) 1st pharyngeal arch
b) 2nd pharyngeal arch
c) 1st & 2nd pharyngeal clefts
d) 1st & 2nd pharyngeal pouchs

718) The most diagnostic for otitis media with effusion is:
a) Narrow elongated cone of light
b) Short handle of malleus with a prominent transverse process
c) Waxy appearance of the tympanic membrane
d) Hair line indicating a fluid level with some retrotympanic air bubbles

719) In a patient with severe epistaxis and pulse rate of 130/min the required patient position is:
a) Sitting
b) Semisitting
c) Lying on his back with head down
d) Lying on his back with head up

720) Vertigo, nystagmus and in-coordinated body movements in the lower limb in a cholesteatoma patient indicates:
a) Temporal lobe abscess
b) Cerebellar abscess
c) Labyrinthitis
d) Labyrinthine fistula

231) A mucopurulent otorrhea is most probably due to:
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Otomycosis
c) Acute suppurative otitis media
d) Acute necrotizing otitis media

232) Cholesteatoma grows by:
a) Pressure necrosis
b) Enzymatic activity
c) Pressure necrosis and enzymatic activity
d) Neoplastic spread

233) A case of ear infection associated with vertigo indicates:
a) Labyrinthitis
b) Temporal lobe abscess
c) Mastoiditis
d) Petrositis

234) The symptom always present in bullous myringitis is:
a) Facial nerve paralysis
b) Fever
c) Ear ache
d) Purulent ear discharge

235) A case of ear infection associated with headache, vomiting and blurring of vision is complicated by:
a) Mastoiditis
b) Labyrinthitis
c) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
d) Brain abscess

236) In a case of otogenic meniagitis a turbid CSF sample is due to increased:
a) Protein content
b) Sugar content
c) Cellular content
d) Tension

237) Acute necrotizing otitis media is a complication of:
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Acute suppurative otitis media
c) Measles
d) External otitis

238) Adenoid enlargement in a child predisposes to:
a) Labyrinthitis
b) Facial nerve paralysis
c) Otitis media with effusion
d) External otitis

239) In suppurative labyrinthitis the nystagmus is:
a) Towards the diseased ear
b) Away from the diseased ear
c) Away from the healthy ear
d) With no specific direction

240) Hearing loss is suspected to be great in a case of:
a) Acute suppurative otitis media
b) Small external canal furuncle
c) Acute necrotizing otitis media
d) A mosquito in the external ear canal

241) The chorda tympani nerve receives taste sensation from:
a) Anterior two thirds of the tongue
b) Posterior two thirds of the tongue
c) Anterior one third of the tongue
d) Posterior one third of the tongue

242) The nervus intermedius contains the following nerve fibers except:
a) Parasympathetic
b) Motor
c) Sensory
d) Taste

243) The following are topognostic tests except:
a) Shirmer's test
b) Stapedial reflex
c) Electroneurenography
d) Gustatory tests

244) Neurapraxia means:
a) Physiological block of neural transmission
b) Degeneration of the axons
c) Loss of nerve continuity
d) Devascularization of the nerve

245) The edema of the facial nerve in Bell's palsy commonly affects the:
a) Labyrinthine part of the facial nerve
b) Tympanic part of the facial nerve
c) Mastoid part of the facial nerve
d) Facial nerve in the region of the stylomastoid foramen

246) Deviation of the angle of the mouth, intact eye lid movement and normal emotional face movement is:
a) Upper motor neuron facial paralysis
b) Parkinsonism
c) Lower motor neuron facial paralysis
d) Paralysis of the mandibular branch of the facial nerve after parotid surgery

247) The following are symptoms of lower motor facial nerve paralysis except:
a) Burning sensation of the eye due to inability to close the eye lids
b) Phonophobia
c) Accumulation of food in the vestibule of the mouth
d) Dysphagia

248) The following are face reanimation procedures except:
a) Faciohypoglossal nerve anastomosis
b) Fascial sling to raise the angle of the mouth
c) Temporalis muscle slings
d) Nerve muscle transfer

249) Otodynia means:
a) Local ear pain
b) Referred ear pain
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

250) Earache, high fever followed by the appearance of a sanguineous mucopurulent ear discharge, subsidence of earache and lowering of the fever is most probably due to:
a) Furuncle
b) External otitis
c) Acute suppurative otitis media
d) Otitis media with effusion

381) Recurrent attacks of epistaxis and a hemorrhagic skin rash in a 5 years old child requires:

a) CT scan nose and paranasal sinuses
b) Antistreptolysin titre
c) Complete blood picture
d) Echocardiography

382) Histopathological picture of nasal biopsy in rhinoscleroma shows the following except:

a) Fibroblast
b) Mickulicz cell
c) Russel body
d) Langerhan's cell

383) Severe pain affecting one side of the face that is predisposed by mechanical irritation of that side of the face is:

a) Migraine
b) Temporal arteritis
c) Trigeminal neuralgia
d) Bell's palsy

384) The management of severe epistaxis is in the following sequence:

a) Control shock, stop nose bleeding, diagnose the cause and correct anemia
b) Stop nose bleeding, control shock, correct anemia and diagnose the cause
c) Diagnose the cause, control shock, correct anemia and stop nose bleeding
d) Control shock, diagnose the cause, stop nose bleeding and correct anemia

385) An antrochoanal polyp is removed by:

a) Polypectomy
b) Sinuscopic polypectomy
c) Radical antrostomy
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

386) A nasal polyp is:

a) A sessile mass
b) A pedunculated mass
c) An ulcerated mass
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

387) Following acute frontal sinusitis, high fever, vomiting and severe headache requires:

a) CT scan brain
b) Lumbar puncture
c) Blood culture
d) Blood picture

388) The following are indications for radical antrostomy (Caldwel – Luc operation) except:

a) Chronic suppurative maxillary sinusitis
b) Acute non-complicated maxillary sinusitis
c) Antrochoanal polypectomy
d) Transantral maxillary artery ligation in cases of severe uncontrolled epistaxis

389) Hutchinson's triade in cases of congenital syphilis is made up of the following except:

a) Notched upper incisors
b) Saddle shaped nose
c) Interstitial keratitis
d) Bilateral sensorincural hearing loss

390) Russel body in the histopathological picture of rhinoscleroma is:

a) Degenerated macrophage
b) Degenerated plasma cell
c) Degenerated fibroblast
d) Cellular deposits from degenerated cells

121) The following are conditions that increase the severity of symptoms in otosclerosis except:
a) Pregnancy
b) Contraceptive pill therapy
c) Oestrogen therapy
d) Corticosteroid therapy

122) The pathology suspected in Meniere's disease depends on the following except:
a) Increase formation of endolymph
b) Decreased excretion of endolymph
c) Allergy
d) Increased perilymphatic pressure

123) Unilateral tinnitus followed by progressive or sudden sensorineural hearing loss is:
a) Acoustic neuroma
b) Meniere's disease
c) Otosclerosis
d) Vestibular neuritis

124) The ideal first line surgical treatment in a case of Meniere's disease is:
a) Selective vestibular neurectomy
b) Endolymphatic sac decompression and shunt to the mastoid
c) Labyrinthectomy
d) Cryosurgery

125) The patient with otosclerosis may present with the following symptoms except:
a) Sensorineural hearing loss
b) Conductive hearing loss
c) Vertigo
d) Earache

126) Tinnitus may be due to:
a) A local ear condition
b) A systemic disease affecting the cardiovascular system
c) A vascular pathology in the proximity of the ear
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

127) Vertigo is:
a) A sense of loss of consciousness
b) A sense of body rotation in the environment
c) A sense of disorientation to the surroundings
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

128) A cochlear otosclerosis patient suffering from sensorineural hearing loss is treated by:
a) Bone conducting hearing aid
b) Stapedectomy
c) Amplifying hearing aid
d) Cochlear implant

129) The following are methods to stimulate the vestibular system except:
a) Rotation chair
b) Electronystagmography
c) Caloric stimulation
d) Optokinetic stimulation

130) The most diagnostic investigation in a case of acoustic neuroma is:
a) CT scan with contrast
b) Magnetic resonance imaging
c) Audiological evaluation
d) Vestibular investigations

321) **Diagnostic for rhinoscleroma:**
a) Watery nasal discharge
b) Nasal polypi
c) Septal perforation
d) Firm nasal masses and synechia

322) **An antrochoanal nasal polyp is:**
a) An inflammatory polyp
b) An allergic polyp
c) A benign neoplasm
d) A malignant mass

323) **To plan surgery in a case of cancer maxilla the most helpful investigation is:**
a) Biopsy
b) X-ray
c) Blood picture
d) CT scan

324) **An adamantinoma is a locally malignant tumor that arises from:**
a) Olfactory neuroblasts
b) Ameloblasts
c) Adamantinoblasts
d) Osteoclasts

325) **Alternate nasal obstruction, sneezing and a watery nasal discharge requires the following investigations:**
a) CT scan and biopsy of nasal mucosa
b) Nasal smear, skin testing and immunological investigations
c) Puncture and lavage of the maxillary sinus
d) No investigations

326) **Following a common cold with excessive blowing of the nose, a red tender hot swelling appeared in the right nasal vestibule. The diagnosis is:**
a) Furuncle
b) Vestibulitis
c) Sinusitis
d) Squamous papilloma

327) **A pedunculated gray fleshy nasal mass that has a glistening surface is:**
a) An allergic nasal polyp
b) An antrochoanal polyp
c) A malignant tumor
d) Scleroma

328) **A patient that presented two months after fracture of the nasal bones is managed by:**
a) Reduction of the fracture by Walsham's forceps
b) Medical treatment
c) Septorhinoplasty
d) Caldwel-Luc operation

329) **The first step in the management of a case of severe epistaxis is:**
a) Anterior nasal pack
b) Posterior nasal pack
c) Cautery of Little's area
d) Management of hypovolaemic shock

330) **Nasal polypi are treated by:**
a) Surgical removal
b) Local steroid therapy
c) Identification and avoiding the cause of allergy
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

341) Epistaxis from above the middle turbinate may require ligation of the:
a) Maxillary artery
b) External carotid artery
c) Internal carotid artery
d) Anterior ethmoid artery

342) Bilateral cautery of Little's area if carried out at the same time may be complicated by:
a) Septal hematoma
b) Septal abscess
c) Septal perforation
d) Deviated septum

343) A 60 years old hypertensive male patient suffering from repeated nosebleeds is best managed by:
a) Anterior nasal pack
b) Posterior nasal pack
c) Control of hypertension
d) Repeated blood transfusion

344) The early diagnosis of hypovolemic shock due to epistaxis depends on:
a) Hypotension
b) Irritable patient
c) Cold sweaty hands and feet
d) Thready rapid pulse

345) Recurrent sinusitis in a 20 years old involving the frontal, anterior ethmoid and maxillary sinuses is due to:
a) Septic teeth
b) Ostiomeatal complex abnormalities
c) Sphenoiditis
d) Pharyngitis

346) A 25 years old with post nasal mucopurulent discharge and tenderness over the cheeks is suffering from:
a) Bilateral chronic maxillary sinusitis
b) Bilateral frontal sinusitis
c) Lower jaw dental sepsis
d) Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis

347) Allergic nasal polypi are multiple because of:
a) Immotile cilia
b) Lobulated turbinate surface
c) Ethmoid air sinuses are multiple in number
d) Each attack of nasal allergy produces a polyp

348) Proptosis in a 17 years old with acute ethmoiditis is an indication of a:
a) Mucocele
b) Subperiosteal orbital abscess
c) Frontal lobe abscess
d) Frontal sinusitis

مكتبة التاج

349) Tuberculosis of the nose leads to perforation of the:
a) Bony nasal septum
b) Cartilaginous nasal septum
c) Palate
d) Cribriform plate of the ethmoid

350) Treatment of acute maxillary sinusitis with profuse nasal discharge & no complications is:
a) Antibiotics according to culture and sensitivity test
b) Puncture and lavage of the sinus
c) Antibiotics and puncture lavage
d) Radical antrostomy (Caldwel-Luc operation)

831) Acoustic trauma may be caused by:
a) A sudden loud sharp sound
b) Continuous exposure to loud sounds
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

832) Episodic vertigo, hearing loss, tinnitus and aural fullness are suggestive of:
a) Meniere's disease
b) Acoustic neuroma
c) Labyrinthine trauma
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

833) Sore throat and high fever is suggestive of the following except:
a) Acute tonsillitis
b) Quinzy
c) Vincent's angina
d) Infectious mononucleosis

834) The best diagnostic procedure in a case of sore throat is:
a) Blood picture
b) Throat swab
c) IgM level estimation
d) Blood culture

835) The commonest cause for reactionary hemorrhage following adenoidectomy is:
a) Incomplete removal of the adenoid
b) Hemophilia
c) Sinusitis
d) Vitamin C deficiency

836) Hair follicles are present in the following areas except:
a) Cartilaginous external auditory canal
b) Bony external auditory canal
c) Nasal vestibule
d) Tragus

837) The cause for secondary hemorrhage following tonsillectomy is:
a) Bleeding tendency
b) Infection
c) Acute rhinitis
d) Menstruation

838) The following are causes of hoarseness of voice except:
a) Laryngoscleroma
b) Tuberculous laryngitis
c) Cancer larynx
d) Unilateral partial laryngeal paralysis

839) The commonest type of congenital choanal atresia is:
a) Unilateral membranous
b) Unilateral bony
c) Bilateral membranous
d) Bilateral bony

840) The following are possible causes of a nasal polyp except:
a) Nasal allergy
b) Chronic maxillary sinusitis
c) Inverted papilloma
d) Rhinoscleroma

...my effort to provide a series of study guides for the undergraduate student in Ear, Nose & Throat; I was able, by the help of God, to write a book that included the basic knowledge required by the undergraduate student. As a continuation of that effort I found it necessary to help the students by providing them with 1000 MCQs in Ear, Nose & Throat.

The purpose of these MCQs is to:

- Emphasize the details of Ear, Nose & Throat that are sometimes overlooked by the student when reading the text knowledge.
- Practice the tedious method of answering MCQs in a systematized way.
- Provide a source for revision before examinations that covers the subject of Ear, Nose & Throat.

...he MCQs are classified as follows:

...1 - 50 : ENT symptomatology
...51 - 250: Ear
...251-400: Nose
...401-600: Throat
...601-640: Phoniatrics
...641-700: Applied Anatomy
...901-900: Miscellaneous
...901-1000: Examination models for rapid revision

...pe these 1000 MCQs will be of benefit and I also hope ...ovide more study guides for the undergraduate ...ts in the near future.

Hassan Wahba

Hassan Wahba

...99

MCQ ENT

1) The commonest cause for bilateral nasal obstruction in a child is:
a) Nasal polyps
b) Deviated septum
c) Nasal foreign body
d) Adenoid hypertrophy

2) Unilateral offensive nasal discharge in an adult is commonly caused by:
a) Malignancy
b) Foreign body
c) Sinusitis
d) Sclerosis

3) Referred earache along the glossopharyngeal nerve is caused by:
a) Cervical spondylosis
b) Tonsillitis
c) Post cricoid carcinoma
d) Sinusitis

4) Offensive purulent ear discharge that is scanty and continuous is:
a) Foreign body ear
b) Cholesteatoma
c) Tubotympanic otitis media
d) Furuncle

5) The commonest cause for sensorineural deafness in a child is:
a) Post meningitic
b) Hereditamillal
c) Mumps
d) Measles

6) The following are tests for hearing except:
a) Stress tunning fork test
b) Pure tone audiometry
c) Electromyelography
d) Speech discrimination test

7) The main function of the laryns is:
a) Voice
b) Sphincteric protection of the airway
c) Straining
d) Breathing

8) The pathology behind Bell's palsy is:
a) A cut in the facial nerve
b) A tumour of the facial nerve
c) Edema of the facial nerve
d) Haemorrhage in the facial nerve nucleus in the pons

9) Bilateral nasal obstruction at birth that might lead to the death of an infant is:
a) Adenoid hypertrophy
b) Congenital choanal atresia
c) Congenital meatal atresia
d) Birth trauma leading to a deviated septum

10) All of the following are required in a child with airway obstruction except:
a) Endotracheal intubation
b) Tracheostomy
c) Control of heart failure
d) Vasoconstrictor nasal drops

871) The semicircular canals open into the:
a) Vestibule
b) Cochlea
c) Endolymphatic sac
d) Internal auditory canal

872) The muscle supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve is:
a) Stylopharyngeus
b) Palatopharyngeus
c) Salpingopharyngeus
d) Stylohyoid

873) The trigeminal nerve is the:
a) Sensory nerve of the face
b) Motor nerve for mastication
c) Motor nerve of the 1st pharyngeal arch
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

874) The following are causes of otalgia except:
a) Acute suppurative otitis media
b) Acute tonsillitis
c) Temporomandibular joint arthritis
d) Chronic tubotympanic otitis media

875) The commonest cause for tracheal stenosis is:
a) Prolonged endotracheal intubation
b) Tracheoscleroma
c) Tracheal tumors
d) Old age

876) In case of diffuse primary hemorrhage during tonsillectomy the procedure is:
a) Arterial ligation
b) Suturing of the tonsil bed
c) Coagulants
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

877) Jackobson's nerve is a branch of the:
a) Facial nerve
b) Trigeminal nerve
c) Vestibulocochlear nerve
d) Glossopharyngeal nerve

878) Arnold's nerve is a branch of the:
a) Facial nerve
b) Vestibulocochlear nerve
c) Glossopharyngeal nerve
d) Vagus nerve

879) In case of early acute mastoiditis tenderness is with pressure on the:
a) Cymba concha
b) Lobule
c) Tragus
d) Helix

880) In case of external auditory canal furunculosis tenderness is with pressure on the:
a) Lobule
b) Tragus
c) Helix
d) Cymba concha

331) Anterior nasal pack means packing the:
a) Nasal vestibule
b) Nasal cavity through the anterior nares
c) Nose using Foley's catheter
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

332) The idea of allergic hyposensitization therapy depends on the formation of:
a) Secretory IgA
b) Blocking IgG
c) Blocking IgE
d) Antileukotrienes

333) A septal hematoma causes:
a) Epistaxis
b) Nasal deformity
c) Bilateral nasal obstruction
d) Throbbing nasal pain

334) A rhinolith is caused by:
a) Nasal foreign body
b) Hypercalcemia
c) Acute rhinitis
d) Malignancy of the nose

335) A unilateral offensive sanguineous nasal discharge in an elderly patient may be due to:
a) Cancer of the maxillary paranasal sinus
b) Cancer ethmoids
c) Neglected nasal pack after previous nasal surgery
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

336) Looseness of the premolars and molars of the upper jaw on one side is due to:
a) Maxillary sinusitis
b) Cancer maxilla
c) Fracture nasal bones
d) Diabetes mellitus

337) A case of chronic maxillary sinusitis with a purulent nasal discharge is best managed by:
a) Radical antrostomy
b) Radical maxillectomy
c) Medical treatment
d) Septoplasty

338) Recurrent nasal furunculosis may be due to:
a) Deviated nasal septum
b) Diabetes mellitus
c) Nasal polypi
d) Nasal foreign body

339) The commonest site of bleeding in a case of mild epistaxis is from the:
a) Nasopharynx
b) Maxillary sinuses
c) Little's area
d) Ethmoid sinuses

340) A swelling of the forehead of ten years duration with diplopia and repeated fever and forehead pain is suspicious of:
a) Frontal sinus malignancy
b) Acute frontal sinusitis
c) Frontal sinus mucopyocele
d) Pott's puffy tumor

611) Congenital organic dysphonia is caused by:
a) Phonasthenia
b) Sulcus glottidis
c) Virilism
d) Reinke's degeneration

612) Minor associated pathological lesions are vocal fold lesions caused by:
a) Organic dysphonia
b) Voice abuse
c) Hysteria
d) Microlaryngosurgery

613) The line of treatment in case of vocal fold nodules is:
a) Voice therapy
b) Microlaryngosurgery
c) Drug therapy
d) Hormonal therapy

614) Adult vocal nodule is:
a) Narrow based and bilateral
b) Broad based and unilateral
c) Broad based and bilateral
d) Narrow based and unilateral

615) Chronic child dysphonia is due to:
a) Congenital laryngeal abnormalities
b) Hormonal changes
c) The habit of screaming and shouting in some children
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

616) Hoarseness of voice in a female patient is caused by all of the following except:
a) Virlizing hormonal therapy
b) Vocal fold paralysis
c) Reinke's edema
d) Vallecular cyst

617) Myxedema due to hypothyroid state causes hoarseness of voice due to:
a) Irregularity of the true vocal fold edge
b) Abnormal mobility of the vocal folds
c) Weak pulmonary support
d) Subglottic stenosis

618) Persistence of the prepubertal male voice in an eighteen years old patient is called:
a) Chronic child dysphonia
b) Mutational spastic dysphonia
c) Phonasthenia
d) Ventricular dysphonia

619) A vocal fold polyp is:
a) An allergic condition
b) A minor associated pathological lesion
c) A benign laryngeal swelling
d) A premalignant laryngeal lesion

620) The cause for minor associated pathological lesions is voice abuse due to:
a) Repeated shouting
b) Continuous singing
c) Inadequate provision of pulmonary support for voice production
d) Repeated throat clearing interrupting the flow of speech

651) The anterior relation of the bony external auditory canal is the:
a) Eustachian tube
b) Temporomandibular joint
c) Tympanic membrane
d) Auricle

652) The following are parts of the auricle except:
a) Helix
b) Tragus
c) Promontory
d) Concha

653) The eighth cranial nerve is the:
a) Nerve of balance and hearing
b) Nerve of middle ear sensation
c) Nerve of the 1st pharyngeal arch
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

654) Sound is transmitted along the auditory ossicles in the following order:
a) Malleus, stapes, incus
b) Incus, malleus, stapes
c) Malleus, incus, stapes
d) Stapes, malleus, incus

655) Sound transmission into the inner ear occurs through the:
a) Round window
b) Oval window
c) Promontory
d) Endolymphatic sac

656) The following muscles are supplied by the facial nerve except:
a) Buccinator
b) Stapedius
c) Posterior belly of digastric
d) Stylopharyngeus

657) The tympanic membrane contains:
a) Transverse fibers
b) Longitudinal fibers
c) Radial fibers
d) No fibers

658) The tympanic membrane is:
a) Cone shaped, oval and 32 degrees to the floor of the external canal
b) Flat, rounded and 45 degrees to the floor of the external auditory canal
c) Cone shaped, almost rounded and 55 degrees to the floor of the external auditory canal
d) Flat, elliptical and 90 degrees to the floor of the external auditory canal

659) The middle ear cleft is lined by:
a) Keratinized squamous epithelium
b) Ciliated mucosa
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

660) The narrowest part of the middle ear cavity in its medial to lateral direction is in the:
a) Attic
b) Mesotympanum
c) Epitympanum
d) Hypotympanum

181) **Diagnostic for suppurative meningitis is a lumbar puncture specimen that shows:**
a) Increased tension
b) Lymphocytosis
c) Neutrophils
d) Decreased chloride level

182) **A labyrinthine fistula test may be carried out by:**
a) Tragal pressure
b) Siegle pneumatic otoscopy
c) Manipulation of an aural polyp
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

183) **Bezold's abscess is a swelling:**
a) Behind the ear
b) In front of the ear
c) Below the ear in the neck
d) Above the ear

184) **The medical treatment of lateral sinus thrombophlebitis involves:**
a) Antibiotics only
b) Antibiotics and anticoagulants
c) Antibiotics, anticoagulants and thrombolytics
d) Anticoagulants only

185) **The expected otologic finding in a case of acute suppurative otitis media with high fever and throbbing ear ache is a:**
a) Retracted tympanic membrane
b) Bulging tympanic membrane
c) Congested tympanic membrane
d) Normal tympanic membrane

186) **Diagnostic for a temporal lobe abscess:**
a) Temporal headache
b) Hemiplegia
c) Slow pulse
d) Uncinate fits

187) **Reservoir sign in acute mastoiditis means:**
a) Continuous aural discharge
b) Continuous ear ache
c) Continuous deafness
d) Continuous vertigo

188) **The easiest way to diagnose the side of lateral sinus thrombophlebitis in a case of bilateral cholesteatoma is:**
a) Quockenstedt's (CSF pressure) test
b) Lillie-crew's (fundus examination) test
c) X-ray mastoid
d) Greissenger's sign

189) **Vertigo is a symptom of:**
a) Animate foreign body in the ear
b) Meniere's disease
c) Furunculosis
d) Otitis media with effusion

190) **An irregular small perforation in an otherwise healthy tympanic membrane occurs in:**
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Tubotympanic otitis media
c) Traumatic perforation of the tympanic membrane
d) Bullous myringitis

501) **Peritonsillar abscess (quinzy) is managed by:**
a) Antibiotics
b) Drainage by Hilton method
c) Tonsillectomy three weeks after drainage
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

502) **The abductor of the vocal fold is:**
a) Lateral cricoarytenoid
b) Posterior cricoarytenoid
c) Thyroarytenoid
d) Interarytenoid

503) **Vocal fold fixation in a case of cancer larynx indicates:**
a) Vocal fold muscle infiltration
b) Cricothyroid joint infiltration
c) Superior laryngeal nerve infiltration
d) Supraglottic extension

504) **Recurrent fever, cough and expectoration of two months duration in a five years old child that does not resolve completely by medical treatment is:**
a) Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
b) Laryngoscleroma
c) Vegetable foreign body inhalation
d) Non-vegetable foreign body inhalation

505) **Characteristic for a diphtheritic pseudomembrane:**
a) Yellow in color
b) Easily wiped off the tonsil
c) Extends outside the surface of the tonsil
d) Contains no organisms

506) **Bilateral tender enlarged jugulodigastric lymph nodes in an eight years old are due to:**
a) Diphtheria
b) Quinzy
c) Chronic tonsillitis
d) Vincent's angina

507) **A thirty years old obese patient with a deviated septum and marked snoring during sleep is a candidate for:**
a) CT scan paranasal sinuses
b) Polysomnography
c) Psychotherapy
d) Echocardiography

508) **The investigation of choice in a case nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is:**
a) CT scan with contrast
b) Biopsy
c) Blood picture
d) Sinus X-ray

509) **Tracheostomy is indicated for:**
a) Bilateral partial laryngeal paralysis
b) Bilateral complete laryngeal paralysis
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

510) **The essential procedure in the surgical management of a pharyngeal pouch is:**
a) Esophagoscopy
b) Fluid diet
c) Cricopharyngeus myotomy
d) Esophageal dilatation

971) Diagnostic for cholestataoma:
a) An audiogram showing an air-bone gap of 35 dB
b) An X-ray showing an irregular, non-anatomical cavity with some bone sequestration
c) A bacterial culture showing prevalence of pseudomonas and bacteroides
d) An offensive ear discharge

972) Speech discrimination is the test required examining the ability of the patient to:
a) Evaluate volume of sound
b) Locate the direction of sound
c) Understand speech
d) Appreciate speech frequencies

973) The value of skin tests in a patient with nasal allergy is to:
a) Identify the causative antigen
b) Quantify the dose of antigen required to initiate allergy
c) To differentiate among various causes of nasal obstruction and watery rhinorhea
d) To estimate the number of cells taking part in the allergic process

974) The following are symptoms of a patient with quinzy except:
a) Trismus
b) Earache
c) Dysphagia
d) Dysphonia

975) The following are possible causes of congenital laryngeal stridor except:
a) Croup
b) Laryngeal hemangioma
c) Laryngomalacia
d) Laryngeal web

976) Cardiac achalasia is:
a) Fibrotic stricture at the cardia
b) Esophageal dysmotility at the cardia
c) Compression at the lower end of the esophagus
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

977) The direction of nystagmus in a case of suppurative labyrinthitis is:
a) Towards the diseased ear
b) Away from the diseased ear
c) Without any specific direction
d) Rotatory in nature

978) Septal abscess is a complication of:
a) Aural furuncle
b) Septal hematoma
c) Acute sinusitis
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

979) Epistaxis is common with the following known fevers except:
a) Typhoid
b) Rheumatic fever
c) Infective endocarditis
d) Croup

980) Female patient has stationary dysphagia of a long duration that became recently progressive last month & also developed enlarged tender upper deep cervical lymph nodes is suffering from:
a) Cardiac achalasia
b) Pharyngeal pouch
c) Hypopharyngeal malignancy
d) Chronic tonsillitis

531) **An absolute indication for tonsillectomy is:**
a) Recurrent attacks of acute tonsillitis
b) Markedly hypertrophied tonsils
c) A single attack of quinzy
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

532) **Obstructive sleep apnea due to adenoid enlargement in a child causes:**
a) Nocturnal enuresis
b) Night terrors
c) Day time somnolescence
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

533) **A tender diffuse swelling of the floor of the mouth and the upper neck following a tooth infection with mild stridor requires an immediate:**
a) Tooth extraction
b) Drainage of the submental space
c) Tracheostomy
d) Antibiotics by injection

534) **Laryngitis in a child is more serious than an adult because of:**
a) Small laryngeal lumen
b) Weaker immune system
c) Painful condition
d) Always complicated by pneumonia

535) **In a case of superior laryngeal nerve paralysis only, the patient complains of:**
a) Repeated cough and choking
b) Respiratory distress
c) Throaty muffled voice
d) Loss of straining power

536) **In acute corrosive esophagitis the first line of treatment is:**
a) Introduction of a nasogastric feeding tube
b) Esophagoscopy
c) Neutralization of the corrosive
d) Antibiotics by injection

537) **Progressive dysphagia that becomes absolute in a Plummer-Vinson disease patient denotes:**
a) Pharyngeal fibrosis
b) Pharyngeal muscle spasm
c) Odynophagia
d) Malignant change

538) **The investigation required in a case of adenoid enlargement in a five years old child is:**
a) Audiological evaluation
b) CT scan
c) Polysomnography
d) Blood culture

539) **Cricopharyngeus spasm may lead to:**
a) Plummer-Vinson disease
b) Esophageal moniliasis
c) Pharyngeal pouch
d) Respiratory distress

540) **Dysphagia at the upper end of the esophagus is due to the following except:**
a) Postcricoid carcinoma
b) Pharyngeal pouch
c) Retrosternal goiter
d) Hiatus hernia

مكتبة التاج
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411) The following are possible complications of acute tonsillitis except:
a) Quinzy (peritonsillar abscess)
b) Rheumatic fever
c) Glomerulonephritis
d) Leukemia

412) Chronic tonsillitis means:
a) A single attack of peritonsillar abscess
b) Recurrent attacks of acute tonsillitis
c) Recurrent rheumatic fever
d) Chronic sore throat

413) Sore throat, marked anemia and generalized lymphadenopathy requires:
a) A throat swab
b) A complete blood picture
c) A blood culture
d) No investigations

414) Diagnostic for scarlet fever:
a) Sore throat and fever
b) Yellow pus on the surface of the tonsil
c) Fever and erythematous skin rash
d) Bilateral jugulodigastric lymph node enlargement

415) A patient with faucial diphtheria may suffer from respiratory distress because of:
a) Extension of the diphtheritic membrane to the larynx
b) Complicated bronchopneumonia
c) Toxic myocarditis and heart failure
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

416) Diagnostic for Vincent's angina:
a) High fever, sore throat and cervical lymphadenopathy
b) No fever, severe sore throat and enlarged tender upper deep cervical lymph nodes
c) Dysphagia, dysphonia and earache
d) Dysarthria, sore throat and fetor oris

417) Agranulocytosis means a white blood cell count of:
a) 0-2000
b) 2000-4000
c) 4000-11000
d) 11000-20000

418) The management of a patient with agranulocytosis requires:
a) Antibiotics
b) Patient isolation
c) Corticosteroids
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

419) Acute follicular tonsillitis means:
a) Suppurative inflammation of the tonsilar lymphoid follicles
b) Recurrent tonsillitis
c) Pseudomembrane on the surface of the tonsil
d) An intratonsilar abscess

420) The following forms the diphtheritic pseudomembrane except:
a) Corynacbacterium diphtheriae organism
b) Fibrin
c) Necrotic mucous membrane
d) Eosinophils

161) The objective method in the diagnosis of sensorineural hearing loss is:
a) Pure tone audiometry
b) Speech discrimination scores
c) Tuning fork tests
d) Auditory brainstem response

162) An aural polyp is:
a) Hypertrophic middle ear mucosa due to chronic inflammation
b) Granulation from the edge of a marginal attic perforation
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

163) Itching in the ear is a diagnostic symptom of:
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Acute suppurative otitis media
c) Otosclerosis
d) Otomycosis — otomycosis

164) The complication most feared in a one-year-old infant with acute suppurative otitis media is:
a) Labyrinthitis
b) Mastoid abscess
c) Meningitis → Meningb
d) Gastroenteritis

165) A 15 year old with right offensive otorhea, temperature of 35C, left body weakness, severe headache, vomiting and visual field defects has a:
a) Left cerebellar abscess
b) Right cerebellar abscess
c) Right temporoparietal abscess
d) Brainstem infarction

166) A three-year-old with right lower motor neuron facial paralysis and a right bulging tympanic membrane; but with intact lacrimation is suffering from:
a) A congenital cholesteatoma
b) Acute suppurative otitis media with a dehiscence of the tympanomastoid part of facial nerve
c) Tuberculous otitis media
d) Bell's palsy

167) The management of a mastoid abscess is:
a) Systemic antibiotics only
b) Drainage of the abscess undercover of systemic antibiotics
c) Local antibiotic ear drops
d) Drainage, mastoidectomy and myringotomy — drainage

168) Right tinnitus with change of voice and nasal regurge of food and drink is suspicious of:
a) Right glomus jugulaire
b) Left glomus jugulaire
c) Right cholesteatoma
d) Left cholesteatoma

169) Cholesteatoma presenting as a marginal perforation is best managed by:
a) Local antibiotic ear drops
b) Surgical removal
c) Systemic and local antibiotics
d) Regular follow up every six months

170) Cholesteatoma commonly causes a fistula in the:
a) Promontory
b) Lateral semicircular canal
c) Stapes footplate
d) Posterior semicircular canal

751) Before surgery in a case of bilateral congenital meatal atresia the following is required:
a) Audiological evaluation
b) CT scan
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

752) The preferred age for surgery in a case of unilateral congenital meatal atresia is:
a) 1-5 years old
b) 5-10 years old
c) 10-15 years old
d) 15-20 years old

753) Antitoxin therapy in a case of nasal diphtheria starts:
a) Immediately when bacteriological diagnosis is established
b) Before bacteriological diagnosis is established
c) After starting antibiotic therapy
d) When the general condition of the patient indicates toxemia

754) Before drainage of quinzy the following is carried out except:
a) Antibiotic therapy
b) Local anesthetic application at the site of drainage
c) Aspiration of the quinzy
d) Anticoagulant therapy

755) Non-resolution after acute suppurative otitis media means:
a) Fluid in the middle ear
b) Persistent tympanic membrane perforation
c) Retracted immobile tympanic membrane
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

756) The medical therapy for recurrent respiratory papillomatosis is
a) Antibiotics
b) Anti inflammatory
c) Corticosteroids
d) Gamma interferon

757) Irregular attacks of fever and rigors with marked anemia in a cholesteatoma patient is suggestive of:
a) Meningitis
b) Malaria
c) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
d) Typhoid

758) The following are methods to stimulate the vestibular labyrinth except:
a) Rotation test
b) Optokinetic stimulation
c) Caloric stimulation
d) Pure tone stimulation

759) Referred otalgia in a case of pyriform fossa carcinoma is along the:
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve
b) Vagus nerve
c) Hypoglossal nerve
d) Cervical spinal nerves C1, C2

760) The main pathology responsible for diabetic malignant external otitis is:
a) Squamous cell carcinoma
b) Pseudomonas infection
c) Diabetic angiopathy
d) Facial nerve paralysis

951) A furuncle of the external ear occurs in the:
a) Cartilaginous meatus
b) Bony meatus
c) Retroauricular sulcus
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

952) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis is a complication of:
a) Recurrent otitis media with effusion
b) Adhesive otitis media
c) Cholesteatoma
d) External otitis

953) The treatment of Bell's palsy is:
a) Steroids, surgical decompression when necessary
b) Surgical decompression immediately
c) Physiotherapy only
d) Face reanimation procedures

954) Proptosis, orbital pain & fever after acute ethmoiditis in a 4 years old is complicated by:
a) Subperiosteal orbital abscess
b) Septal abscess
c) Frontal lobe abscess
d) Extradural abscess

955) Oral thrush (candidiasis) occurs as a complication of the following conditions except:
a) Diabetes mellitus
b) Malnutrition
c) AIDS
d) Diphtheria

956) The cause of death in inhalation of a large foreign body & its impaction in the larynx is:
a) Aspiration pneumonia
b) Repiratory obstruction
c) Hemorrhage
d) Neurogenic shock

957) The commonest cause for recurrent bilateral acute otitis media in a child that fails to resolve with adequate medical treatment is:
a) Nasal allergy
b) Adenoid hypertrophy
c) Acute mastoiditis
d) Adhesive otitis media

958) Acute otitis media followed by lower motor neuron facial paralysis is due to:
a) Dehiscence of the facial bony canal
b) Erosion of the facial bony canal
c) Edema in the facial bony canal
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

959) The management of cancer maxilla includes:
a) CT scan, surgery and radiotherapy.
b) CT scan, biopsy, surgery and radiotherapy
c) Biopsy, surgery and radiotherapy
d) CT scan, biopsy

960) The commonest cause of a conductive hearing loss in a young child is:
a) Ear wax
b) Congenital aural atresia
c) Otitis media with effusion
d) Congenital cholesteatoma

281) Salicylic acid (aspirin) should not be prescribed in cases of nasal allergy as it:
a) Blocks the cyclooxygenase pathway leading to decreased production of prostaglandins
b) Decreases the formation of leukotrienes
c) Increases the efficiency of bradykinin
d) Prevents antigen antibody complex formation

282) Perennial nasal allergy means:
a) Allergy caused by pollen
b) Allergy that is resistant to treatment
c) Allergy that is present all the year round
d) Allergy that affects more than one organ

283) The appearance of the nasal mucosa (pink, blue or pale) is:
a) An indication of the severity of the edema caused by nasal allergy
b) A prognostic indicator for the efficacy of the allergy therapy
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

284) Allergic nasal polypi commonly arise from the middle meatus and ethmoid air sinuses because:
a) Antigens are concentrated in the ethmoid mucosa
b) Mast cells are only located in this region
c) Large surface area of the mucosa makes it the most affected area
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

285) The aim of allergic skin testing is to:
a) Diagnose if the patient is allergic or not
b) Determine the causative antigen
c) Prevent the occurrence of further allergies
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

286) The purpose of hypo-sensitization is:
a) Confuse the immune system by new antigens
b) Prevent the formation of specific IgE
c) To produce blocking IgG
d) To produce blocking IgM

287) A nasal polyp is:
a) A pedunculated swelling in the nose
b) A glistening swelling in the nose
c) A red to pale swelling arising from the middle meatus
d) A swelling formed in the nose due to nasal allergy

288) An antrochoanal polyp is:
a) A unilateral allergic nasal polyp arising from the maxillary sinus
b) A unilateral inflammatory polyp arising from the frontal sinus
c) Bilateral inflammatory polyps arising from the frontal sinus
d) A unilateral inflammatory polyp arising from the maxillary sinus

289) A frontal mucopyocele arises as a complication of:
a) Acute frontal sinusitis
b) Chronic frontal sinusitis
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

290) The ideal surgical treatment of allergic nasal polypi to minimize possibility of recurrence is:
a) Nasal endoscopic polypectomy and ethmoidectomy
b) Trans maxillary ethmoidectomy
c) External ethmoidectomy
d) Nasal endoscopic polypectomy only

361) The following therapeutic agents may cause epistaxis except:
a) Heparin
b) Aspirin
c) Gentamycin
d) Dicoumarol

362) The following arteries take part in the arterial supply of Little's area except:
a) Anterior ethmoid artery
b) Maxillary artery
c) Facial artery
d) Superficial temporal artery

363) Severe epistaxis means:
a) Nosebleed more than 500 cc of blood
b) Nosebleed with loss of conciousness
c) Nosebleed with nasal and face pain
d) Nosebleed with hypovolemic shock

364) The commonest cause for epistaxis in a 65 years old patient is:
a) Liver cell failure
b) Heart failure
c) Hypertension
d) Renal failure

365) The commonest cause of epistaxis in an 8 years old child is:
a) Nose picking
b) Congenital hemangioms
c) Bleeding polyps of the nose
d) Fever

366) The management of severe epistaxis is:
a) Control of hypovolemic shock
b) Control of bleeding by anterior and/or posterior nasal pack
c) Diagnosing and controlling the cause of epistaxis
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

367) The following cause bilateral nasal obstruction except:
a) Adenoid enlargement
b) Allergic nasal polypi
c) Nasal septal hematoma
d) Nasal foreign body

368) The following are possible causes of headache on one side of the head (hemicrania) except:
a) Meningitis
b) Trigeminal neuralgia
c) Migraine
d) Sphenopalatine neuralgia

369) Posterior nasal packing by Foley's catheter is required when:
a) Epistaxis is severe and patient is shocked
b) Anterior pack fails to control bleeding
c) Site of bleeding in the nose can not be located
d) The patient is more than sixty years old

370) In a case of mild epistaxis the favorable patient position is:
a) Sitting with the head extended backwards
b) Sitting with the head flexed forwards
c) Lying down in the prone position
d) Lying down in the supine position

591) **The virus incriminated with the etiology of nasopharyngeal carcinoma is:**
a) Herpes virus
b) Epstein Barr virus
c) Coxackie virus
d) Rhinovirus

592) **The commonest organism that causes acute tonsillitis is:**
a) Streptococcus hemolyticus
b) Proteus mirabilis
c) Bacteroids
d) Staphylococcus aureus

593) **Peritonsillar abscess is drained:**
a) Immediately when localization is established
b) Before any localization is established
c) 48 hours after start of antibiotic therapy
d) Three weeks after the onset of trismus

594) **Diagnostic for postcricoid carcinoma:**
a) Froth seen in the hypopharynx by indirect laryngoscopy
b) Loss of laryngeal click by palpation and moving the larynx sideways
c) Presence of firm upper deep cervical lymph nodes bilaterally
d) Absolute dysphagia

595) **Severe respiratory distress with inspiratory stridor following a sore throat in a ten years old child is suspicious of:**
a) Acute tonsillitis
b) Acute epiglottitis
c) Acute laryngotracheobronchittis
d) Acute bronchopneumonia

596) **The cause of death in severe open neck trauma is due to:**
a) Excessive vagal stimulation leading to vagal shock
b) Airway obstruction
c) Severe hemorrhage
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

597) **The predisposing cause for cancer larynx is:**
a) Smoking
b) Abuse of voice
c) Recurrent upper respiratory tract infection
d) Spicy food

598) **The commonest presentation of glottic carcinoma is:**
a) Dysphonia
b) Dyslalia
c) Dysphagia
d) Dyspnea

599) **Hoarseness of voice followed by progressive respiratory distress over a period of six months in a 5 years old child is suspicious of:**
a) Recurrent laryngeal papilloma
b) Croup
c) Abuse of voice with minor associated pathological lesions in the larynx
d) Laryngomalacia

600) **A juvenile vocal nodule commonly occurs in:**
a) One year old infant males
b) Young boys 5-15 years old
c) Young girls 5-15 years old
d) Singing children only

631) Language is the:
a) Production of speech
b) System that combines speech to meanings
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

632) Proper speech production and pronunciation occurs at the age of:
a) 1-2 years
b) 2-4 years
c) 4-6 years
d) 6-8 years

633) Delayed language development that has the best prognosis with the proper treatment is caused by:
a) Brain damage
b) Hearing impairment
c) Psychiatric disturbances
d) Motor handicapped child with cranial nerve affection

634) Dysphasia is:
a) Impairment of language development in a child
b) Acquired inpairment of language after full development and maturation
c) An inability to understand speech
d) A motoric speech dysfunction

635) Delayed language development due to a hearing impairment in a 4 years old requires:
a) Full audiological evaluation to investigate the entire auditory pathway
b) Early hearing aid fitting
c) Phoniatric training to initiate and improve speech production
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

636) Environmental cultural deprivation due to chronic illness leading to prolonged isolation of a child causes:
a) Delayed language development
b) Stuttering
c) Dysphonia
d) Dyslalia

637) Complete sensorineural hearing loss since birth leads to:
a) Delayed language development
b) Mutism
c) Dysphasia
d) Stuttering

638) Histologically the vocal fold contains the following tissues except:
a) Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium
b) Lamina propria of loose areolar tissue
c) Muscle fibers of the vocalis
d) Adipose tissue in the deep connective tissue layer

639) The following conditions may cause dysphasia except:
a) Intracranial hemorrhage
b) Cerebrovascular embolism
c) Encephalitis
d) Hearing impairment

640) Velopharyngeal valve insufficiency in a child causes:
a) Rhinolalia aperta
b) Nasal regurge
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

431) Left local throat pain, a firm swelling in the left upper neck, left earache & difficulty of speech of 2 months, on examination an enlarged ulcerated left tonsil is seen the condition is:
a) Cancer tonsil
b) Vincent's angina
c) Ludwig's angina
d) Postcricoid carcinoma

432) The following is true about Plummer-Vinson's disease except:
a) More common in males
b) A premalignant condition
c) Associated with iron deficiency anemia
d) Achlorohydra

433) Hoarseness of voice in a patient with postcricoid carcinoma is due to:
a) Recurrent laryngeal nerve infiltration
b) Cricothyroid joint infiltration
c) Cricothyroid muscle infiltration
d) Tracheal infiltration

434) Postcricoid carcinoma limited to the hypopharynx & lymph node metastases is managed by:
a) Total laryngopharyngectomy, radical neck dissection and radiotherapy
b) Total pharyngectomy, radical neck dissection and radiotherapy
c) Total laryngopharyngectomy with esophagectomy, radical neck dissection and chemotherapy
d) Total pharyngectomy, block neck dissection and chemotherapy

435) Recurrent, small, painful ulcers with a whitish floor in the throat are most probably:
a) Herpetic ulcers
b) Dyspeptic ulcers
c) Agranulocytosis
d) Candidiasis

436) The commonest cause of obstructive sleep apnea in adults is:
a) Adenoid hypertrophy
b) Allergic nasal polypi
c) Marked obesity
d) Large uvula

437) Polysomnography is:
a) An investigation to detect the type, severity and effects of sleep apnea
b) A technique by which sleep apnea is treated conservatively
c) A method of treatment for sleep apnea to avoid complications
d) A training protocol for sleep apnea patients to improve their breathing during sleep

438) The pathology behind the formation of a pharyngeal pouch is:
a) Reflux pharyngitis
b) Spasm of the cricopharyngeus muscle
c) Stenosis at the mouth of the esophagus
d) An abnormal way of swallowing

439) The complication of a pharyngeal pouch is:
a) Repeated chest infection
b) Malignant change in the pouch
c) Mediastinitis
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

440) The following are possible predisposing causes for throat cancer except:
a) Smoking
b) Alcoholism
c) Repeated sore throat
d) Malnutrition affecting certain dietetic requirements

741) The most diagnostic for pyriform fossa carcinoma of the following is:
a) Dysphagia
b) Lymph gland enlargement
c) Hoarseness of voice
d) Loss of laryngeal click

742) Sanguineous regurgitant that contains sloughs and necrotic tissue in a 55 years old patient suffering from dysphagia more to solids is suspicious of:
a) Cardiac achalasia
b) Cardiomyopathy
c) Esophageal varices
d) Cancer esophagus

743) The commonest cause for mixed hearing loss is:
a) Chronic suppurative otitis media
b) Otosclerosis
c) Meniere's disease
d) Acoustic neuroma

744) The first line of management in acute corrosive ingestion in a 3 years old child that presents with marked dysphagia and respiratory distress is:
a) Neutralization of the corrosive
b) Corticosteroids
c) Tracheostomy
d) Insertion of a Ryle nasgastric feeding tube

745) The active cell in a case of scleroma is:
a) Mickulicz cell
b) Russel body
c) Langerhan's cell
d) Fibroblast

746) Merciful anosmia in a case of primary atrophic rhinitis is due to:
a) Dulling of the sensation of the nasal mucosa
b) Atrophy of the olfactory epithelium
c) Nasal crustation
d) Temporal lobe lesion

747) The following may be injured during an adenoidectomy except:
a) Teeth
b) Eustachian tube
c) Soft palate
d) Nasal septum

748) The operation of choice in a case of postericoid carcinoma with esophageal extension is:
a) Total laryngopharyngectomy
b) Total laryngopharyngectomy with esophagectomy
c) Total pharyngectomy
d) Total pharyngoesophagectomy

749) The most common fracture of the temporal bone in accidents is:
a) Longitudinal fracture
b) Transverse fracture
c) Horizontal fracture
d) Mixed fracture

750) McEwen's supramastoid triangle is the surface anatomy of:
a) Attic (epitympanum)
b) Mastoid tip
c) Mastoid antrum
d) Lateral semicircular canal

661) The nasal septum is made up the following parts except:
a) Vomer
b) Perpendicular plate of ethmoid
c) Crest of maxilla
d) Lesser wing of sphenoid

662) The sensory nerve supply of the nasal cavity is responsible for:
a) Sneezing
b) Temperature regulation by detection of temperature of incoming air
c) Sensation of nasal patency
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

663) The sphenoid sinus ostium is located in the:
a) Middle meatus
b) Inferior meatus
c) Superior meatus
d) Sphenoethmoidal recess

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664) The ostiomeatal complex is:
a) The middle meatus
b) The place where the nasolacrimal duct opens
c) The highest region in the nasal cavity
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

665) The olfactory mucosa is located at the:
a) Roof of the nose
b) Lower part of the nasal septum
c) Inferior meatus
d) Middle meatus

666) The nose is responsible for the following functions except:
a) Air conditioning
b) Olfaction
c) Production of voice
d) Breathing

667) The posterior choana is located between the nose and:
a) Nasopharynx
b) Maxilla
c) Ethmoid
d) Sphenoid

668) The respiratory nasal mucosa:
a) Contains goblet cells and mucous glands
b) Contains sebaceous glands
c) Contains lacrimal glands
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

669) The following are nasal cartilages except:
a) Alar
b) Quadrangular
c) Cuneiform
d) Upper and lower lateral

670) Vibricae are:
a) Thick hairs of the nasal vestibule
b) Cilia of the respiratory mucosa
c) Cartilaginous projections from the nasal septal cartilage
d) Sensory nerve endings in the nasal cavity

891) Acute tonsillitis is managed by:
a) Tonsillectomy
b) Antibiotics for ten days
c) Analgesics only
d) Immunoglobulins

892) Itching of the ear with a blackish discharge is due to:
a) Bacteroides
b) Streptococcus hemolyticus
c) Candida albicans
d) Aspergillus niger

893) The best antibiotic in a case of otogenic meningitis due to a cholestactoma is:
a) Penicillin
b) Gentamicin
c) Chloramphenicol
d) Metronidazole

894) A septal hematoma may be due to:
a) Nasal trauma
b) Following submucous resection of the nasal septal cartilage
c) Hypertension in old patients
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

895) Hematoma auris may be complicated by:
a) Perichondritis
b) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
c) Furuncle
d) Impetigo

896) An impacted plastic bead in the bony external auditory canal immediately opposite the tympanic membrane is best removed by:
a) Ear wash
b) Ear hook
c) Crocodile forceps
d) Retroauricular incision

897) Adhesive otitis media is a complication of:
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Otitis media with effusion
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

898) Nystagmus is a clinical manifestation of:
a) Otogenic cerebellar abscess
b) Otogenic temporal lobe abscess
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

899) Preservation of emotional face movement with paralysis of voluntary movement is:
a) Upper motor neuron paralysis
b) Lower motor neuron paralysis
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

900) Axon degeneration with loss of nerve continuity is:
a) Neuropraxia
b) Axonotemesis
c) Neurontemesis
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

61) **Pain in the ear with speech and mastication is diagnostic of:**
a) Herpes Zoster oticus
b) Otitic barotrauma
c) Furuncle
d) Foreign body in the external canal

62) **Pain is a cardinal symptom of:**
a) Acute exudative external otitis
b) Chronic exfoliative external otitis
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

63) **The management of a diabetic malignant otitis externa depends on:**
a) Strict control of diabetes
b) Antibiotics in large doses
c) Local gentle debridement of any necrotic tissue in the external canal
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

64) **Lower motor neuron facial paralysis, ear pain and a vesicular eruption on the auricle is:**
a) Ramsay-Hunt syndrome
b) Bullous myringitis
c) Bell's palsy
d) Acute otitis media

65) **The treatment of otomycosis is best carried out in the following order:**
a) Antifungal drops, alcohol salicylic acid drops, cleaning of the ear, drying of the ear
b) Cleaning the ear, drying the ear, alcohol salicylic acid drops, antifungal drops
c) Drying the ear, cleaning the ear, antifungal drops, alcohol salicylic acid drops
d) Antifungal drops, cleaning the ear, alcohol salicylic acid drops, drying the ear

66) **The most important content of the middle ear without which it can not function is:**
a) Air
b) The ear ossicles
c) The middle ear muscles
d) Mucus

67) **The tensor tympani muscle is supplied by:**
a) The facial nerve
b) The glossopharyngeal nerve
c) The trigeminal nerve
d) The vagus nerve

68) **CSF otorhea after fracture of the temporal bone is managed by:**
a) Antibiotics that cross the blood brain barrier
b) Avoid straining to decrease CSF leak
c) Coverage of the ear by sterile dressing
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

69) **Conductive hearing loss, LMN facial paralysis and otorhagia after trauma to the head is:**
a) Longitudinal fracture of the temporal bone
b) Transverse fracture of the temporal bone
c) Traumatic rupture of the tympanic membrane only
d) Otitic barotrauma

70) **The cause for otitic barotrauma is:**
a) An obstructed Eustachian tube
b) A patent Eustachian tube
c) A hypermobile tympanic membrane
d) Rapid ascent during air flight

911) **Diagnostic for nasal allergy:**
a) Watery nasal discharge, nasal obstruction and headache
b) Sneezing, hyposmia and purulent nasal discharge
c) Sneezing, alternate nasal obstruction and watery rhinorhea
d) Edema of the face, nasal obstruction and sneezing

912) **The earliest symptom in a patient with cancer maxilla is:**
a) Decreased visual acuity
b) Unilateral nasal obstruction
c) Unilateral offensive nasal discharge
d) Loosening of upper molars

913) **Bilateral cautery of Little's area at the same time may lead to:**
a) Severe epistaxis
b) Atrophic rhinitis
c) Septal perforation
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

914) **A 10 months old child is a mouth breather, has sleep apnea and difficult suckling the most probable diagnosis is:**
a) Adenoid hypertrophy
b) Bilateral congenital choanal atresia
c) Antrochoanal polyp
d) Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma

915) **Acute tonsillitis is treated by:**
a) Tonsillectomy
b) Antibiotics for 10 days
c) Corticosteroids
d) Antipyretics only

916) **A patient with Plummer-Vinson's disease that develops rapidly progressive dysphagia requires:**
a) Fluid diet
b) Hypopharyngoscopy and biopsy
c) Steroid therapy
d) Follow up

917) **The treatment of acute laryngotracheobronchitis with respiratory obstruction & cyanosis is:**
a) Corticosteroids
b) Tracheostomy
c) Antibiotics
d) Steam inhalation

918) **The first presentation in a case of vocal fold carcinoma is:**
a) Dysphonia
b) Dyslalia
c) Lymph node metastasis
d) Stridor

919) **The following are causes of respiratory distress immediately following tracheostomy except:**
a) Slipped tracheostomy tube
b) Obstructed tracheostomy tube
c) Pneumothorax
d) Pneumonia

920) **The length of the esophagus in an adult is:**
a) 15 cm
b) 25 cm
c) 50 cm
d) 75 cm

441) Patient with mild congenital laryngeal web involving less than 1/3 of the glottis complains of:
a) Respiratory distress and marked stridor
b) Hoarseness of voice
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

442) The most common congenital laryngeal anomaly leading to respiratory distress at birth is:
a) Congenital laryngeal web
b) Laryngomalacia
c) Congenital subglottic stenosis
d) Subglottic hemangioma

443) The following types of laryngeal trauma cause respiratory distress except:
a) Cut throat
b) Inhalation of steam
c) Corrosives
d) Voice abuse

444) Immediate management of a patient that has a neck trauma & respiratory distress is:
a) Tracheostomy
b) Analgesics
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

445) Nasal endotracheal intubation is preferred over oral endotracheal intubation for the following except:
a) Better tube fixation
b) Better feeding
c) Patient does not bite the tube
d) Patient is extubated earlier

446) The first line of treatment in a child with croup is:
a) Antibiotics, antihistamines and digitalis
b) Steroids, steam inhalation and endotracheal intubation if respiratory distress is severe
c) Rest of voice, tracheobronchoscopy and oxygen therapy
d) Oxygen tent, diuretics and laryngofissure

447) The reason why young infants rapidly develop respiratory distress when they suffer from laryngitis is:
a) Weak cough reflex
b) Narrow laryngeal lumen
c) Increased mucous secretions
d) Weak palatal movement

448) The commonest site for the formation of vocal nodules is between the anterior 1/3 & posterior 2/3 is because of:
a) Redundant mucosa
b) Maximum site of friction between the vocal folds
c) High vascularity
d) Elasticity of the vocal folds

449) The following is the clinical picture of tuberculous laryngitis except:
a) Tender larynx
b) Weak hoarse voice
c) Pale mucosa mainly affecting the posterior 1/3 of the larynx
d) Regurgitation

450) Immobility of the vocal fold in syphilitic laryngitis is due to:
a) Vocal fold fixation by the laryngeal gumma
b) Tertiary neurosyphilis
c) Perichondritis
d) Painful movement of the vocal fold

831) Acoustic trauma may be caused by:
a) A sudden loud sharp sound
b) Continuous exposure to loud sounds
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

832) Episodic vertigo, hearing loss, tinnitus and aural fullness are suggestive of:
a) Meniere's disease
b) Acoustic neuroma
c) Labyrinthine trauma
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

833) Sore throat and high fever is suggestive of the following except:
a) Acute tonsillitis
b) Quinzy
c) Vincent's angina
d) Infectious mononucleosis

834) The best diagnostic procedure in a case of sore throat is:
a) Blood picture
b) Throat swab
c) IgM level estimation
d) Blood culture

835) The commonest cause for reactionary hemorrhage following adenoidectomy is:
a) Incomplete removal of the adenoid
b) Hemophilia
c) Sinusitis
d) Vitamin C deficiency

836) Hair follicles are present in the following areas except:
a) Cartilaginous external auditory canal
b) Bony external auditory canal
c) Nasal vestibule
d) Tragus

837) The cause for secondary hemorrhage following tonsillectomy is:
a) Bleeding tendency
b) Infection
c) Acute rhinitis
d) Menstruation

838) The following are causes of hoarseness of voice except:
a) Laryngoscleroma
b) Tuberculous laryngitis
c) Cancer larynx
d) Unilateral partial laryngeal paralysis

839) The commonest type of congenital choanal atresia is:
a) Unilateral membranous
b) Unilateral bony
c) Bilateral membranous
d) Bilateral bony

840) The following are possible causes of a nasal polyp except:
a) Nasal allergy
b) Chronic maxillary sinusitis
c) Inverted papilloma
d) Rhinoscleroma

151) **Offensive purulent ear discharge is an indication of:**
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Furunculosis
c) Tubotympanic otitis media
d) Otitis media with effusion

152) **Weakness of the right arm and leg is an indication of:**
a) A right cerebellar abscess
b) A right temporal lobe abscess
c) Meningitis
d) A left extra dural abscess

153) **During the sport of diving otitic barotrauma occurs during:**
a) Descent
b) Ascent
c) After diving is over immediately
d) Two hours after diving is over

154) **Gastroenteritis is a manifestation of:**
a) Acute mastoiditis
b) Acute suppurative otitis media in a child
c) Chronic suppurative otitis media
d) Otitis media with effusion in a child

155) **Fever, headache, vomiting and neck rigidity in a patient with an offensive otorhea is an indication for:**
a) Lumbar puncture
b) Fundus examination
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

156) **Grommet tubes are used in:**
a) All cases of acute suppurative otitis media
b) Otitis media with effusion
c) Cholesteatoma with attic retraction
d) Bullous myringitis

157) **The most diagnostic in the clinical picture of otogenic meningitis is:**
a) Fever
b) Vomiting
c) Muscle weakness
d) Neck rigidity

158) **The best way to avoid otitic barotrauma during air flight is:**
a) Regular swallowing
b) Regular opening and closing of the mouth
c) Tossing the head sideways
d) Placing the hands over the ears

159) **A patient with otosclerosis may complain of:**
a) Conductive hearing loss
b) Sensorincural hearing loss
c) Mixed hearing loss
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

160) **Pulsating aural purulent discharge from a marginal attic perforation surrounded by granulation is an indication of:**
a) Glomus jugulaire tumor
b) Extradural abscess
c) Acute suppurative otitis media
d) Diffuse external otitis

Examination 2:

921) The following are causes of lower motor neuron facial paralysis except:
a) Bell's palsy
b) Cholesteatoma
c) Otitis media with effusion
d) Adenoid cystic carcinoma of the parotid

922) The first line of treatment in a patient with severe epistaxis (pulse 130/min) that is receiving anticoagulant therapy is:
a) Anterior nasal pack
b) Arterial ligation
c) Antishock measures
d) Antibiotics and coagulants

923) The following are causes of esophageal dysphagia except:
a) Cardiac achalasia
b) Mediastinal tumors
c) Post corrosive stricture
d) Acute laryngitis

924) The cardinal symptom in a case of otomycosis is:
a) Hearing loss
b) Itching of the ear
c) Offensive ear discharge
d) Earache on movement of the jaw

925) Common cold is treated by:
a) Antibiotics
b) Symptomatic treatment
c) Steroids
d) Immunoglobulins

926) Unilateral conductive hearing loss & retracted drum membrane in an old diabetic requires:
a) Control of diabetes
b) Nasopharyngoscopy and biopsy
c) Audiological evaluation
d) X-ray mastoid

927) The common site for tuberculous laryngitis is:
a) Anterior larynx
b) Posterior larynx
c) Subglottic
d) Pyriform fossa

928) Acute necrotizing otitis media is a variant of acute suppurative otitis media that occurs in:
a) Very young children
b) Children with adenoid hypertrophy
c) Children following viral infections especially measles
d) Children who have repeated attacks of acute suppurative otitis media

929) Unilateral progressive sensorineural hearing loss and tinnitus is suspicious of:
a) Meniere's disease
b) Acoustic neuroma
c) Cochlear otosclerosis
d) Presbyacusis

930) Ideal surgical approach to treat ostiomeatal disease in cases of recurrent acute sinusitis is:
a) Functional endoscopic sinus surgery
b) Intranasal antrostomy
c) Radical antrostomy
d) Frontoethmoidectomy

21) **The following are silent areas of the head & neck except:**
a) Nasopharynx
b) The glottic larynx (the true vocal folds)
c) Pyriform fossa of the larynx
d) The maxillary sinus

22) **An x-ray is required after a fracture of the nasal bone:**
a) To delineate the fracture line for further surgical interference
b) For medico-legal importance
c) For healing of the fracture
d) To determine CSF rhinorhea

23) **Fever, sore throat & congested tonsils with pus on their surface is:**
a) Acute tonsillitis
b) Diphteria
c) Vincent's angina
d) Candidiasis

24) **The most important characteristic of a diphteritic pseudomembrane is:**
a) Greyish white in colour
b) Bleeds when removed
c) Extends outside the tonsil surface
d) Accompanied by lymph node enlargement

25) **Commonest disease causing rhinolalia clausa (closed nasality) in a child is:**
a) Cleft palate
b) Nasal polypi
c) Adenoid hypertrophy
d) Deviated septum

26) **Delayed language development is caused by the following except:**
a) Sensorineural deafness
b) Visual disturbances
c) Brain damage
d) Child autism

27) **The following are organic causes for dysphonia (hoarseness) except:**
a) Cancer larynx
b) Hysteria
c) Acute laryngitis
d) Foreign body in the larynx

28) **Death after laryngeal trauma is caused by:**
a) Airway obstruction
b) Neurogenic vagal shock
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

29) **Unilateral sensorineural hearing loss and tinnitus is suspicious of:**
a) Otitis media with effusion
b) Cholesteatoma
c) Acoustic neuroma
d) Otosclerosis

30) **Attacks of vertigo, tinnitus, hearing loss & aural fullness is:**
a) Otosclerosis
b) Meniere's disease
c) Vestibular neuritis
d) Cholesteatoma

841) The following are included in the clinical picture of a sinogenic brain abscess except:
a) Headache and vomiting
b) Blurring of vision
c) Neck swelling
d) Subnormal temperature

842) The following are causes of laryngeal perichondritis except:
a) Tuberculosis
b) Trauma
c) Malignancy
d) Acute laryngitis

843) Acute frontoethmoiditis complicated by orbital cellulitis is managed by:
a) Intranasal antrostomy and antibiotics
b) Frontoethmoidectomy alone
c) Intranasal antrostomy alone
d) Frontoethmoidectomy and antibiotics

844) Diplopia in a case of subperiosteal abscess due to acute ethmoiditis is due to:
a) Ocular paralysis
b) Proptosis
c) Chemosis
d) Optic neuritis

845) Proptosis in a case of acute ethmoiditis is:
a) Forward and lateral
b) Forward and medial
c) Forward and downward
d) Forward and upward

846) Diplopia in a case of carcinoma of the ethmoid is caused by:
a) Proptosis
b) Ocular paralysis
c) Extraocular muscle infiltration by malignancy
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

847) Acute ethmoiditis in a five years old is usually a complication of:
a) Adenoid hypertrophy
b) Tonsillitis
c) Otitis media
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

848) Otitis media with effusion in an eight years old that occurs during the spring months and is accompanied by sneezing and a watery rhinorhea is due to:
a) Adenoid hypertrophy
b) Sinusitis
c) Nasal allergy
d) Rhinoscleroma

849) Low volume voice that is well modulated in a 35 years old pregnant female is suggestive of:
a) Ototoxicity
b) Labyrinthitis
c) Laryngeal polyp
d) Otosclerosis

850) A high volume monotonous voice in a 75 years old male is most probably due to:
a) Presbyacusis
b) Bilateral ear wax
c) Otitis media with effusion
d) Labyrinthitis

MCQ ENT

1) **The commonest cause for bilateral nasal obstruction in a child is:**
   a) Nasal polypi
   b) Deviated septum
   c) Nasal foreign body
   d) Adenoid hypertrophy

2) **Unilateral offensive nasal discharge in an adult is commonly caused by:**
   a) Malignancy
   b) Foreign body
   c) Sinusitis
   d) Scleroma

3) **Referred earache along the glossopharyngeal nerve is caused by:**
   a) Cervical spondylosis
   b) Tonsillitis
   c) Post cricoid carcinoma
   d) Sinusitis

4) **Offensive purulent ear discharge that is scanty and continuous is:**
   a) Foreign body ear
   b) Cholesteatoma
   c) Tubotympanic otitis media
   d) Furuncle

5) **The commonest cause for sensorineural deafness in a child is:**
   a) Post meningitic
   b) Heredofamilial
   c) Mumps
   d) Measles

6) **The following are tests for hearing except:**
   a) Rinne tunning fork test
   b) Pure tone audiometry
   c) Electronystagmography
   d) Speech discrimination test

7) **The main function of the larynx is:**
   a) Voice
   b) Sphincteric protection of the airway
   c) Straining
   d) Breathing

8) **The pathology behind Bell's palsy is:**
   a) A cut in the facial nerve
   b) A tumour of the facial nerve
   c) Edema of the facial nerve
   d) Haemorrhage in the facial nerve nucleus in the pons

9) **Bilateral nasal obstruction at birth that might lead to the death of an infant is:**
   a) Adenoid hypertrophy
   b) Congenital choanal atresia
   c) Congenital meatal atresia
   d) Birth trauma leading to a deviated septum

10) **All of the following are required in a child with airway obstruction except:**
   a) Endotracheal intubation
   b) Tracheostomy
   c) Control of heart failure
   d) Vasoconstrictor nasal drops

421) The pathology behind quinzy is:
a) Formation of an abscess in the peritonsillar space following an attack of acute tonsillitis
b) Cellulitis of the tongue due to lingual tonsillitis
c) Accumulation of pus in the parapharyngeal space
d) Bilateral parenchymatous tonsillitis

422) Oral examination of a patient with quinzy shows the uvula pointing:
a) To the quinzy side
b) Away from the quinzy side
c) To the midline
d) Backwards

423) Aspiration of a retropharyngeal abscess before drainage is carried out to avoid:
a) Pus trickling into the esophagus
b) Slow release of pus under tension
c) Injuring a carotid aneurysm by identifying it
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

424) Drainage of quinzy is carried out when:
a) Pus is pointing
b) Pain is increasing
c) Trismus is continuous
d) Face is edematous

425) Tonsillectomy is indicated 3 weeks after the occurrence of quinzy because:
a) Pus is not completely drained requiring tonsillectomy
b) The tonsil now is a septic focus
c) Any following attack of tonsillitis will be complicated by quinzy
d) Following quinzy medical treatment is no longer effective in the treatment of acute tonsillitis

426) All the following may be complicated by a parapharyngeal abscess except:
a) Quinzy
b) Mastoiditis
c) Sinusitis
d) Dental abscess

427) An acute retropharyngeal abscess is managed by:
a) Drainage by a longitudinal transoral incision and antibiotics
b) Drainage by a transverse incision and steroids
c) Drainage by a longitudinal incision and steroids
d) Drainage by a transverse incision and antibiotics

428) The following are contraindications for a tonsillectomy except:
a) Bleeding tendency
b) Acute tonsillitis
c) Chronic tonsillitis
d) Acute rhinitis

429) The best way to detect the possibility of a bleeding tendency prior to tonsillectomy is:
a) Accurate history
b) Laboratory investigations
c) Throat swabs
d) Erythrocyte sedimentation rate

430) Mild secondary hemorrhage is managed by:
a) Proper feeding, steroids and antiseptic mouth gurgles
b) Blood transfusion, coagulants and antibiotics
c) Proper feeding, antibiotics and antiseptic mouth washes
d) Parentral nutrition, antibiotics and steroids

351) In a poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma of the maxilla the preferred treatment is:
a) Surgical excision
b) Radiotherapy
c) Chemotherapy
d) Palliation

352) The organism involved in primary atrophic rhinitis is:
a) Klebsiella rhinoscleromatous
b) Klebsiella ozyna
c) Pneumococci
d) Treponema pallidum

353) CSF rhinorhea is a watery nasal discharge characterized by:
a) Sneezing
b) Increases by straining
c) Decreases by straining
d) Bluish in color

354) Cacosmia means:
a) Altered smell sensation
b) Decreased smell sensation
c) A true sense of an offensive odor
d) A false sense of an offensive odor

355) A septal abscess accompanied by a high fever, rigors, facial edema, diplopia and blurred vision is complicated by:
a) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
b) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
c) Meningitis
d) Frontal lobe abscess

356) Inverted papilloma is:
a) A malignant neoplasm
b) A benign neoplasm with a high recurrence rate
c) An inflammatory condition
d) An allergic condition

357) The drug that prevents mast cell degranulation in allergic rhinitis is:
a) Beclomethazone
b) Cromoglycate
c) Ketoconazole
d) Salicylic acid

358) The ostiomeatal complex is anatomically the:
a) Inferior meatus
b) Middle meatus
c) Superior meatus
d) Sphenoethmoidal recess

359) A common cold with edema of the right cheek, dental pain and right earache is due to:
a) Right acute suppurative otitis media
b) Right maxillary sinusitis
c) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
d) Right cancer maxilla

360) A 30 years old male patient with bilateral nasal obstruction, broadened nose, mild epistaxis and mild laryngeal stridor is a case of:
a) Allergic nasal polypi
b) Nasal malignancy
c) Scleroma
d) Common cold

881) Drainage of an external auditory canal furuncle is better avoided for fear of:
a) Perichondritis
b) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
c) Mastoiditis
d) External otitis

882) Drainage of a nasal furuncle in a diabetic is better avoided for fear of:
a) Diabetic ketoacidosis
b) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
c) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

883) Nasal furuncle may be complicated by:
a) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
b) Septal abscess
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

884) The sphenoid sinus is related to the:
a) Pituitary gland
b) Parotid gland
c) Lacrimal gland
d) Submandibular gland

885) The frontal sinus appears radiologically by the age of:
a) 1-2 years
b) 2-4 years
c) 4-8 years
d) 8-12 years

886) Tachycardia 2 hours following esophagoscopy accompanied by vomiting of a dark fluid is:
a) Hemorrhage
b) Neurogenic shock
c) Esophagitis
d) Mediastinitis

887) Correction of hearing loss in a child is important because of:
a) Environmental awareness
b) Language development
c) Education
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

888) The following is true about rhinolalia clausa except:
a) Closed nasality
b) Due to cleft palate
c) The pronunciation of the letter M is substituted by the letter B
d) It is accompanied by nasal obstruction

889) The possible etiology in a child with a language disorder is:
a) Hearing loss
b) Central
c) Psychological
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

890) The most common cause of delayed language development is:
a) Hearing loss
b) Hyperbilirubinemia
c) Mental retardation
d) Cleft palate

731) Vertigo is a symptom of the following except:
a) Meniere's disease
b) Labyrinthitis
c) Otosclerosis
d) Acute suppurative otitis media

732) False negative labyrithine fistula test occurs due to:
a) Improper stimulation
b) Dead labyrinth
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

733) The following are minor associated pathological lesions (MAPLs) except:
a) Vocal fold nodule
b) Vocal fold polyp
c) Multiple vocal fold papilloma
d) Reinecke's edema

734) The following are symptoms of laryngeal tuberculosis except:
a) Hoarseness of voice
b) Odynophagia
c) Tender larynx
d) Lymph node metastasis

735) Voice production after total laryngectomy is possible by:
a) Esophageal voice
b) Tracheoesophageal voice prosthesis
c) Vibrator
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

736) The commonest cause for earache following scratching of the ear is:
a) Furuncle
b) Otomycosis
c) Foreign body in the external auditory canal
d) External canal osteoma

737) The appearance of the tympanogram in a case of ossicular dislocation is:
a) Open peak
b) Flat
c) Stunted
d) Peak on the negative side

738) A continuously discharging ear for 3 years duration in a patient with chronic suppurative otitis media and a central small perforation requires:
a) Myringotomy
b) Tympanolpasty
c) Tympanoplasty with mastoidectomy
d) Medical treatment

739) Degree of hearing loss in tubotympanic otitis media with a central perforation depends on:
a) Size of perforation
b) Ossicular discontinuity
c) Exposure of the round window
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

740) A cause of sleep apnea may be:
a) Adenoid enlargement
b) Vocal fold nodule
c) Pharyngeal pouch
d) Plummer-Vinson disease

971) **Diagnostic for cholestataoma:**
a) An audiogram showing an air-bone gap of 35 dB
b) An X-ray showing an irregular, non-anatomical cavity with some bone sequestration
c) A bacterial culture showing prevalence of pseudomonas and bacteroides
d) An offensive ear discharge

972) **Speech discrimination is the test required examining the ability of the patient to:**
a) Evaluate volume of sound
b) Locate the direction of sound
c) Understand speech
d) Appreciate speech frequencies

973) **The value of skin tests in a patient with nasal allergy is to:**
a) Identify the causative antigen
b) Quantify the dose of antigen required to initiate allergy
c) To differentiate among various causes of nasal obstruction and watery rhinorhea
d) To estimate the number of cells taking part in the allergic process

974) **The following are symptoms of a patient with quinzy except:**
a) Trismus
b) Earache
c) Dysphagia
d) Dysphonia

975) **The following are possible causes of congenital laryngeal stridor except:**
a) Croup
b) Laryngeal hemangioma
c) Laryngomalacia
d) Laryngeal web

976) **Cardiac achalasia is:**
a) Fibrotic stricture at the cardia
b) Esophageal dysmotility at the cardia
c) Compression at the lower end of the esophagus
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

977) **The direction of nystagmus in a case of suppurative labyrinthitis is:**
a) Towards the diseased ear
b) Away from the diseased ear
c) Without any specific direction
d) Rotatory in nature

978) **Septal abscess is a complication of:**
a) Aural furuncle
b) Septal hematoma
c) Acute sinusitis
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

979) **Epistaxis is common with the following known fevers except:**
a) Typhoid
b) Rheumatic fever
c) Infective endocarditis
d) Croup

980) **Female ~~patient has~~ stationary dysphagia of a long duration that became recently progressive last month & also developed enlarged tender upper deep cervical lymph nodes is suffering from:**
a) Cardiac achalasia
b) Pharyngeal pouch
c) Hypopharyngeal malignancy
d) Chronic tonsillitis

671) The parasympathetic nerve supply of the nose is mainly from the:
a) Ciliary ganglion
b) Sphenopalatine ganglion
c) Otic ganglion
d) Submandibular ganglion

672) Concha bullosa is an:
a) Enlarged middle turbinate
b) Enlarged superior turbinate
c) Enlarged inferior turbinate
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

673) The following bones form the external nose except:
a) Nasal bones
b) Nasal process of frontal bone
c) Frontal process of the maxilla
d) Vomer

674) The sensory nerve supply of the nose is from the:
a) Trigeminal nerve
b) Facial nerve
c) Olfactory nerve
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

675) The nasal valve is:
a) High in the nose above the superior turbinate
b) Below the inferior turbinate
c) The narrowest part of the nasal cavity
d) The structure that is present only in children

676) During nasal endoscopic surgery, the orbit may be injured due to false passage through the:
a) Maxilla
b) Ethmoid
c) Nasopharynx
d) Inferior meatus

677) The roof of the nose is formed of the:
a) Cribriform plate of the ethmoid
b) Horizontal plate of the palatine bone
c) Vomer
d) Nasal crest of the maxillary bone

678) The function of the nasal turbinates is the:
a) Creation of some airway resistance
b) Formation of turbinal nasal air flow
c) Increase of the surface area of the lining nasal mucosa for the function of air conditioning
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

679) The lymphatic drainage of the nose is primarily:
a) Upper deep cervical lymph nodes
b) Lower deep cervical lymph nodes
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

680) The vestibule of the nose is lined by:
a) Skin
b) Mucous membrane
c) Respiratory epithelium
d) Olfactory epithelium

781) **Extradural otogenic abscess is managed by:**
a) Excision of affected dura
b) Removal of extradural granulations
c) Removal of diseased bone overlying the dura by exposing healthy dura all around
d) Antibiotic therapy only

782) **A patient with labyrinthitis that developed high fever, vomiting and vertigo, this patient is:**
a) Complicated by meningitis
b) Complicated by a cerebellar abscess
c) Complicated by lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
d) Not complicated

783) **A cholesteatoma complicated by lower motor neuron facial paralysis is because of:**
a) Dehiscence of the Fallopian canal
b) Erosion of the Fallopian canal
c) Extradural abscess
d) Temporal lobe abscess

784) **Vincent's angina is characterized by:**
a) High fever and toxemia
b) Local throat pain with dysphagia
c) Marked trismus
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

785) **The following are direct extensions of a spreading cancer larynx except:**
a) Hypopharynx
b) Nasopharynx
c) Trachea
d) Thyroid gland

786) **The following are ototoxic drugs except:**
a) Streptomycin
b) Erythromycin
c) Gentamycin
d) Frusemide

787) **Otologic complications of measles may be:**
a) Acute necrotizing otitis media
b) Sensorineural deafness
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

788) **The clinical findings in Ramsay-Hunt syndrome include the following except:**
a) Lower motor neuron facial paralysis
b) Eruption of vesicles on the auricle
c) Tympanic membrane bullae
d) Vertigo

789) **The following are causes of lower motor neuron facial paralysis except:**
a) Cerebral hemorrhage
b) Cholesteatoma
c) Acute suppurative otitis media
d) Glomus jugular tumor

790) **Upper motor neuron facial nerve paralysis is characterized by the following except:**
a) Intact eye closure
b) Intact emotional face movement
c) Intact voluntary face movement
d) Intact gustatory sensation

211) Grommet tubes are used in cases of otitis media with effusion because of:
a) Equalization of air pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane
b) Drainage of middle ear effusion only
c) Prevention of wax formation
d) Conduction of sound into the middle ear

212) Tympanosclerosis (chalky patches of the tympanic membrane) occurs in:
a) Adhesive otitis media
b) Otosclerosis
c) Foreign body ear
d) Otomycosis

213) The X-ray picture of a cholesteatoma shows a cavity that is:
a) Anatomical, regular and clean
b) Non-anatomical, regular and clean
c) Non-anatomical, irregular and clean
d) Non-anatomical, irregular and contains areas of bone sequestra

214) A large near total perforation following acute necrotizing otitis media must be followed up for fear of:
a) Recurrent middle ear infection
b) Secondary acquired cholesteatoma
c) Otomycosis
d) Attic retraction cholesteatoma

215) The value of topognostic tests (Shirmer's test, stapedial reflex, gustatory tests) in case of lower motor neuron facial paralysis is to diagnose:
a) The type of paralysis
b) Associated cranial nerve paralysis
c) The level of facial nerve paralysis
d) Recovery of facial nerve function

216) Torticollis, tender cervical lymph nodes in a cholesteatoma patient are suggestive of:
a) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
b) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
c) Brain abscess
d) Meningitis

217) The most diagnostic of the criteria of mastoiditis of the following is:
a) Small high tympanic membrane perforation
b) Painful and tender mastoid
c) Sagging of the postero- superior external auditory meatal wall
d) Marked conductive hearing loss

218) Tympanoplasty means:
a) Clearance of middle ear infection
b) Reconstruction of the sound conducting middle ear structures
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

219) Labyrinthitis as a complication of cholesteatoma is due to spread of infection through the:
a) Eustachian tube
b) Labyrinthine fistula
c) Tympanic membrane
d) Hypotympanum

220) A five-year old patient with adenoid hypertrophy and bilaterally retracted tympanic membranes is suffering from:
a) Cholesteatoma
b) Otitis media with effusion
c) Otosclerosis
d) Otomycosis

221) The X-ray description of the mastoid in a case of mastoiditis is:
a) Hazy mastoid pneumatization
b) Cholesteatoma cavity
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

222) Dizziness (vertigo) during an ear wash is due to:
a) Using water at a temperature of 37C
b) Caloric stimulation of the lateral semicircular canal
c) Stimulation of Arnold's nerve (auricular branch of the vagus)
d) Traumatic perforation of the tympanic membrane

223) The facial nerve provides the motor supply to the muscles of:
a) Facial expression only
b) Mastication
c) The first pharyngeal arch
d) The second pharyngeal arch

224) The expected otologic finding in a case of mastoid abscess is:
a) Normal tympanic membrane
b) Retracted tympanic membrane
c) A marginal attic perforation
d) Ear wax

225) Continuous fever, rigors and marked anemia in a patient with a cholesteatoma is suggestive of:
a) Meningitis
b) Septicemic type of lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
c) Pyemic type of lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
d) Brain abscess

226) Myringotomy is indicated in:
a) A small high tympanic membrane perforation in a case of acute suppurative otitis media
b) A marginal attic perforation of a cholesteatoma
c) A traumatic pars tensa perforation
d) Hemotympanum

227) Retraction aeria may be complicated by:
a) Facial palsy
b) External otitis
c) Perichondritis
d) No complications

228) A mastoid abscess may occur in a six-month-old infant as a:
a) Pre auricular zygomatic abscess
b) Retro auricular abscess
c) Intra auricular abscess
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

229) The pathogenesis of an otogenic brain abscess is:
a) Retrograde thrombophlebitis
b) CSF spread
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

230) A false negative fistula test is due to:
a) Absence of a labyrinthine fistula
b) A dead labyrinth
c) No cholesteatoma
d) A hypermobile footplate of the stapes

811) Left vocal fold paralysis is more common because of:
a) The left recurrent laryngeal nerve has a longer course
b) Predominant left vocal fold function
c) Stronger right vocal fold musculature
d) The aortic arch is on the left side

812) The following are vocal fold medialization procedures except:
a) Teflon injection of the vocal fold
b) Thyroplasty
c) Posterior cordectomy
d) Laryngeal closure and tracheostomy

813) Regurgitant in a case of pharyngeal pouch:
a) Has a very bad odor
b) Contains food from several previous meals
c) Is accompanied by a gurgling sensation
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

814) Obstructive sleep apnea is caused by the following except:
a) Multiple allergic nasal polypi
b) Adenoid enlargement
c) Palatine tonsilar hypertrophy
d) Pharyngeal pouch

815) The following may be a complication of obstructive sleep apnea:
a) Hypertension
b) Renal failure
c) Liver cell failure
d) Bleeding tendency

816) A tongue ulcer, earache on the same side as the ulcer and a tender swelling in the upper neck is suspicious of a:
a) Traumatic ulcer.
b) Tuberculous ulcer
c) Malignant ulcer
d) Behcet's disease

817) Acute retropharyngeal abscess is drained:
a) Transorally
b) Along the anterior border of the sternomastoid
c) Along the posterior border of the sternomastoid
d) In the midline of the neck

818) Acute retropharyngeal abscess occurs due to suppuration in:
a) Retropharyngeal lymph node of Henle — LN of Henle Heal
b) Retropharyngeal lymph node of Rouviere
c) Jugulodigastric lymph nodes
d) Submandibular lymph node

819) Horner's syndrome in a case of cancer maxilla may occur due to lymph node metastasis to the:
a) Retropharyngeal lymph node of Rouviere — Rouvier.
b) Retropharyngeal lymph node of Henle
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

829) The common age for acute retropharyngeal abscess is:
a) 0-4 years
b) 4-12 years
c) 12-18 years
d) above 18 years

761) The commonest paralytic lesion in a case of diphtheria is:
a) Ocular
b) Palatal
c) Pharyngeal
d) Respiratory

762) The following are causes of rhinolalia aperta except:
a) Cleft palate
b) Palatal paralysis
c) Adenoid enlargement
d) Surgical defects in the soft palate after excision of malignancy

763) Irregular filling defect seen in the barium swallow X-ray of a 70 years old patient with progressive dysphagia is suggestive of:
a) Swallowed foreign body
b) Left ventricle of the heart hypertrophy
c) Esophageal dysmotility
d) Cancer esophagus

764) Oral candidiasis in a diabetic patient is treated by:
a) Systemic antifungal
b) Local antifungal
c) Control of diabetes
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

765) Odynophagia, kyphosis and a swelling along the posterior border of the sternomastoid muscle in a patient with prolonged cough, expectoration and hemoptsys is:
a) Acute retropharyngeal abscess
b) Chronic retropharyngeal abscess
c) Parapharyngeal abscess
d) Lung abscess

766) The following are possible causes of a parapharyngeal abscess except:
a) Quinzy
b) Mastoiditis
c) Suppuration in cervical lymph nodes
d) Acute laryngotracheobronchitis

767) Acoustic neuroma is commonly a schwannoma of the:
a) Vestibular nerve
b) Facial nerve
c) Cochlear nerve
d) Glossopharyngeal nerve

768) A lumbar puncture is valuable in a case of otogenic meningitis for the following except:
a) Bacteriological diagnosis of the causative bacteria
b) Drainage of the infected CSF
c) Injection of a dye in the CSF space to help in radiological diagnosis of the condition
d) Relieve the symptoms of increased intracranial tension namely headache

769) Mastoid tenderness & presence of retroauricular sulcus in acute suppurative otitis media is:
a) Acute mastoiditis
b) Chronic mastoiditis
c) Cholesteatoma
d) Furunculosis

770) The following are criteria of acute mastoiditis except:
a) Sagging of posterosuperior deep part of the external auditory canal wall
b) Reservoir sign
c) Tenderness on the mastoid tip
d) Obliteration of the retroauricular sulcus

471) **The normal anatomical esophageal narrowings are at the following sites except:**
a) Mouth of the esophagus
b) Arch of the aorta
c) Left ventricle of the heart
d) Diaphragm

472) **Swallowing of a radioluscent foreign body is diagnosed by:**
a) Barium swallow
b) Diagnostic esophagoscopy
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

473) **Management of a child who has just swallowed caustic potash is all of the following except:**
a) Neutralization of the corrosive
b) Corticosteroids
c) Analgesics
d) Esophagoscopy

474) **The long-term effect of post corrosive esophageal stricture is:**
a) Shock
b) Growth retardation
c) Repeated infections
d) Mental retardation

475) **Loss of weight in cardiac achalasia is:**
a) Marked
b) Gradual
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

476) **Regurgitate food in a female patient suffering from cardiac achalasia is:**
a) Large, bloody and from the same meal
b) Small, non bloody and from several previous meals
c) Large, non-bloody and from the same meal
d) Small, bloody and from several previous meals

477) **The surgical treatment of cardiac achalasia is:**
a) Cardiomyotomy
b) Gastrojejenostomy
c) Bilateral vagotomy
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

478) **The most accurate investigation for confirming the diagnosis of cancer esophagus is:**
a) CT scan with contrast
b) Esophagoscopy and biopsy
c) X-ray barium swallow
d) Chest X-ray

479) **Diagnostic for cancer esophagus the regurgitate contains:**
a) Blood and sloughs
b) Acidic food and serous fluid
c) Non fermented but putrefied food
d) Fresh food just eaten

480) **Loss of weight in a case of cancer esophagus is due to:**
a) Dysphagia
b) Cancer cachexia
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

481) **The treatment of an infected preauricular sinus that is causing an abscess is:**
a) Systemic antibiotics
b) Incision drainage of the abscess
c) Excision of the sinus tract after subsidence of the infection
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

482) **An external audirory canal cholesteatoma occurs in conjunction with:**
a) Congenital external canal stenosis
b) Acquired external auditory meatus stenosis
c) Large external canal osteoma
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

483) **High fever, marked body aches, severe headache and rigors of sudden onset is suspicious of:**
a) Common cold
b) Nasal allergy
c) Influenza
d) Vasomotor rhinitis

484) **The most common predisposing cause for pediatric sinusitis is:**
a) Adenoid hypertrophy
b) Immune deficiency
c) Nasal allergy
d) Dental infection

485) **The commonest sinus to be infected in a 2 years old is the:**
a) Maxillary sinus
b) Ethmoid sinus
c) Sphenoid sinus
d) Frontal sinus

486) **The following are possible causes of cavernous sinus thrombosis in a diabetic patient except:**
a) Nasal furuncle
b) Chronic suppurative otitis media
c) Orbital cellulitis
d) Acute bacterial epiglottitis

487) **Vasomotor rhinitis is:**
a) A type I hypersensitivity
b) An autonomic disorder affecting the nasal blood vessels
c) A nasal infection
d) An autoimmune disorder in the nasal mucosa

488) **Nasal regurge, offensive unilateral nasal discharge following extraction of the upper second premolar tooth indicates:**
a) Palatal paralysis
b) Oroantral fistula
c) Cleft palate
d) Maxillary sinusitis

489) **Severe forehead stabbing pain & epistaxis only immediately after a parachute jump is:**
a) Maxillofacial fracture
b) Sinus barotrauma
c) Vasomotor rhinitis
d) Fracture of the nasal bone

490) **Small frontal sinus osteoma discovered accidentally on a lateral skull X-ray is managed by:**
a) Excision
b) Follow up
c) Radiotherapy
d) Parathyroid hormone

141) Irregular attacks of fever and rigors is a clinical manifestation of:
a) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
b) Mastoiditis
c) Labyrinthitis
d) Brain abscess

142) The commonest cause of conductive hearing loss is:
a) Foreign body in the ear
b) Ototoxicity
c) Presbyacusis
d) Ear wax

143) The following are causes of facial nerve paralysis except:
a) Acoustic neuroma
b) Herpes zoster oticus
c) Facial nerve neuroma
d) Diffuse external otitis

144) A deaf person is a person that:
a) Can not hear at all
b) Can hear only with one ear
c) Can hear with both ears less than normal persons
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

145) The first measure to be carried out in a child with fever, right earache and deviation of the angle of the mouth to the left and inability to close the right eye:
a) Intravenous antibiotics
b) Lumbar puncture
c) Myringotomy
d) Corticosteroids

146) Rinne test is used to detect:
a) Conductive hearing loss
b) Sensorineural hearing loss
c) Mixed hearing loss
d) Malingerer

147) Of the following the most important in the management of Bell's palsy is:
a) Care of the eye
b) Facial nerve decompression
c) Corticosteroids
d) Psychotherapy

148) The following antibiotics may be used in labyrinthitis except:
a) Metronidazole
b) Sulphonamide
c) Gentamycin → ototoxicity
d) Chloramphenicol

149) Systemic antibiotic therapy is preferred in:
a) Acute suppurative otitis media
b) Chronic suppurative otitis media
c) Cholesteatoma
d) Herpes zoster oticus

150) The investigation required in a patient with a left offensive otorhea who suddenly feels a weakness on the left side of the body with imbalance is:
a) Leucocytic count
b) Blood culture
c) X-ray mastoid
d) CT scan with contrast

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751) Before surgery in a case of bilateral congenital meatal atresia the following is required:
a) Audiological evaluation
b) CT scan
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

752) The preferred age for surgery in a case of unilateral congenital meatal atresia is:
a) 1-5 years old
b) 5-10 years old
c) 10-15 years old
d) 15-20 years old

753) Antitoxin therapy in a case of nasal diphtheria starts:
a) Immediately when bacteriological diagnosis is established
b) Before bacteriological diagnosis is established
c) After starting antibiotic therapy
d) When the general condition of the patient indicates toxemia

754) Before drainage of quinzy the following is carried out except:
a) Antibiotic therapy
b) Local anesthetic application at the site of drainage
c) Aspiration of the quinzy
d) Anticoagulant therapy

755) Non-resolution after acute suppurative otitis media means:
a) Fluid in the middle ear
b) Persistent tympanic membrane perforation
c) Retracted immobile tympanic membrane
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

756) The medical therapy for recurrent respiratory papillomatosis is
a) Antibiotics
b) Anti inflammatory
c) Corticosteroids
d) Gamma interferon

757) Irregular attacks of fever and rigors with marked anemia in a cholesteatoma patient is suggestive of:
a) Meningitis
b) Malaria
c) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
d) Typhoid

758) The following are methods to stimulate the vestibular labyrinth except:
a) Rotation test
b) Optokinetic stimulation
c) Caloric stimulation
d) Pure tone stimulation

759) Referred otalgia in a case of pyriform fossa carcinoma is along the:
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve
b) Vagus nerve
c) Hypoglossal nerve
d) Cervical spinal nerves C1, C2

760) The main pathology responsible for diabetic malignant external otitis is:
a) Squamous cell carcinoma
b) Pseudomonas infection
c) Diabetic angiopathy
d) Facial nerve paralysis

251) The following paranasal sinuses open into the ostiomeatal complex except:
a) Frontal sinus
b) Anterior ethmoid sinuses
c) Sphenoid sinus
d) Maxillary sinus

252) The following arteries supply the nasal cavity except:
a) Anterior ethmoid artery
b) Sphenopalatine artery
c) Superficial temporal artery
d) Facial artery

253) Suffocation at birth that is relieved by opening of the mouth and difficult suckling is suspicious of:
a) Bilateral congenital choanal atresia
b) Adenoid enlargement
c) Birth trauma to the nose leading to a deviated nasal septum
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

254) The investigation required in a case of spontaneous CSF rhinorhea is:
a) CT scan brain
b) Sinus X-ray
c) Lumbar puncture
d) Glucose level of the CSF specimen

255) A patient received at the emergency of a hospital with a deviated nose after a car accident with no edema or haematoma of the face requires:
a) Immediate reduction of the fractured nasal bone
b) Delayed reduction of the nasal bones
c) Septorhinoplasty
d) Anterior nasal pack

256) A rhinolith due to a neglected foreign body in the nose is commonly removed by:
a) Suction
b) Maxillectomy
c) Lateral rhinotomy
d) Forceps

257) The main function of the nose is:
a) Warming of the nasal cavity
b) Air conditioning of respired air
c) Voice resonance
d) Tasting of food

258) The quadrangular cartilage of the nasal septum is attached to the following except:
a) Vomer
b) Perpendicular plate of ethmoid
c) Sphenoid
d) Nasal bones

259) The olfactory epithelium in humans is present in the nose at the:
a) Roof
b) Floor
c) Turbinates
d) Paranasal sinuses

260) Unilateral choanal atresia commonly presents:
a) At birth
b) Later on in life
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

261) A patient with a left nasal furuncle that develops fever and rigors has the following complication:
a) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
b) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
c) Meningitis
d) Facial cellulitis

262) The following are possible complications of common cold except:
a) Sinusitis
b) Otitis media
c) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
d) Pharyngitis

263) Fetor nasis, mercifol anosmia, a sense of nasal obstruction is diagnostic of:
a) Primary atrophic rhinitis
b) Rhinoscleroma
c) Nasal syphilis
d) Nasal tuberculosis

264) The following are nasal granuloma except:
a) Rhinoscleroma
b) Tuberculosis
c) Hypertrophic rhinitis
d) Congenital syphilis

265) The clinical stages of scleroma are:
a) Invasive, atrophic and fibrotic
b) Atrophic and hypertrophic
c) Invasive, active and fibrotic
d) Atrophic, hypertrophic and fibrotic

266) The ideal antimicrobial therapy for rhinoscleroma is:
a) Rifampicine
b) Streptomycine
c) Ampicillin sutrim
d) Local terramycine

267) The histopathological picture of scleroma includes the following except:
a) Mickulicz cell and Russel body
b) Fibroblasts
c) Endarteritis obliterans
d) Neutrophils

268) Hutchinson's triade is:
a) Pegged incisors, interstitial keratitis and bilateral sensorineural hearing loss
b) Notched teeth, corneal ulceration and bilateral conductive hearing loss
c) Saddle shaped nose, palatal perforation and bony septal perforation
d) Ulcers of the mouth, skin rash and generalized lymphadenopathy

269) Tuberculosis affection of the nose is in the form of:
a) Nasal masses
b) Cartilaginous septal perforation
c) Apple jelly nodules on the nasal bridge
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

270) The organism involved in the pathogenesis of primary atrophic rhinitis is:
a) Klebsiella rhinoscleromatous
b) Klebsiella ozynae
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

271) **The commonest cause for recurrent acute sinusitis affecting the frontal, maxillary and ethmoids on the same side is:**
a) Dental infection
b) Ostiomeatal complex abnormalities as concha bullosa or concha paradoxica
c) Low general immunity as AIDS or diabetes mellitus
d) Malignancy

272) **CT scan of the paranasal sinuses in a case of chronic sinusitis is required to:**
a) Locate the diseased sinuses
b) Study ostiomeatal complex abnormalities
c) Diagnose a deviated septum
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

273) **The treatment of acute sinusitis without complications is:**
a) Medical; antibiotics, analgesics, anti-inflammatory drugs and local nasal vasoconstrictors
b) Surgical; operative drainage of the sinus
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

274) **The commonest paranasal sinus to cause an intracranial complication in a 2year old child is:**
a) Frontal
b) Maxillary
c) Ethmoids
d) Sphenoid

275) **The best surgical means to treat non-resolving ethmoiditis is:**
a) Intranasal ethmoidectomy
b) Trans antral ethmoidectomy
c) External ethmoidectomy
d) Ethmoidectomy by functional endoscopic sinus surgery

276) **Acute frontal sinusitis followed by orbital pain proptosis, lid edema and decreased visual acuity is complicated by:**
a) Orbital cellulitis and meningitis
b) Subperiosteal orbital abscess, orbital cellulitis and optic neuritis
c) Subperiosteal abscess and orbital cellulitis
d) Orbital cellulitis and cavernous sinus thrombosis

277) **Decreased visual acuity in the left eye & blurring of vision in the right eye is a:**
a) Left chronic frontal lobe abscess complicating frontal sinusitis
b) Left acute frontal lobe abscess complicating frontal sinusitis
c) Right chronic frontal lobe abscess complicating frontal sinusitis
d) Right acute frontal lobe abscess complicating frontal sinusitis

278) **Morning headache that disappears by noon in a chronic frontal sinusitis patient is due to:**
a) Congestion of sinus mucosa
b) Negative pressure (vacuum) in the sinus lumen
c) Neuralgia
d) Hypoxia due to nasal obstruction

279) **Radical antrostomy (Caldwell-Luc) is the operation done to:**
a) Excise the maxillary bone
b) Open, clean and remove maxillary sinus mucosa
c) Wash the maxillary sinus
d) Create an opening in the medial wall of the maxillary sinus to the inferior nasal meatus

280) **The following is a possible complication of functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS):**
a) Aspiration pneumonia
b) Fracture nasal bones
c) Injury of the optic nerve and blindness
d) Palatal perforation

771) The most important content of the middle ear necessary for its proper function is:
a) Auditory ossicles
b) Air
c) Tensor tympani muscle
d) Stapedius muscle

772) Stapedius muscle contraction:
a) Protects the inner ear from high volume sound
b) Vibrates the stapes in the oval window
c) Stops the transmission of sound along the ossicular chain
d) Changes the position of the tympanic membrane

773) The following are auditory ossicles except:
a) Malleus
b) Incus
c) Promontory
d) Stapes

774) The following are laryngeal cartilages except:
a) Thyroid
b) Hyoid
c) Cricoid
d) Arytenoid

775) The following paranasal sinus ostia open into the ostiomeatal complex except :
a) Frontal
b) Anterior ethmoid
c) Posterior ethmoid
d) Maxillary

776) The inferior nasal meatus receives the opening of:
a) Nasolacrimal duct
b) Anterior ethmoid paranasal sinuses
c) Frontonasal duct
d) Eustachian tube

777) The Eustachian tube opens into the:
a) Roof of the nasopharynx
b) Oropharynx
c) Lateral nasopharyngeal wall
d) Lateral nasal wall

778) The origin of a quinzy is from the:
a) Nasopharyngeal tonsil
b) Lingual tonsil
c) Palatine tonsil
d) Pharyngeal tonsil

779) A small high perforation of acute suppurative otitis media with continuous purulent discharge is best treated by:
a) Antibiotic ear drops
b) Repeated ear suction
c) Myringotomy
d) Mastoidectomy

780) A 30 years old male patient who has a right cholesteatoma and developed recently right eye pain and double vision is complicated by:
a) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
b) Meningitis
c) Petrositis
d) Optic neuritis

561) **Dyspnea in a case of diphtheria is because of:**
a) Laryngeal edema
b) Inhalation of detached diphtheritic pseudomembrane
c) Pulmonary edema due to heart failure
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

562) **The value of tracheostomy is:**
a) To bypass an upper respiratory mechanical obstruction
b) To diminish respiratory effort by increasing respiratory dead space
c) To allow for the suction of esophageal secretions
d) To prevent chest infection in immunocompromised patients

563) **Secondary hemorrhage following tonsillectomy is due to:**
a) Slipped ligature
b) Hemophilia
c) Infection
d) Improper surgical procedure

564) **The earliest symptom to present in a patient with glottic carcinoma is:**
a) Dyspnea
b) Cough
c) Dysphonia
d) Muffled voice

565) **Acute retropharyngeal abscess in a two years old is drained by:**
a) Skin incision along the anterior border of the sternomastoid muscle
b) Transoral longitudinal incision in the posterior pharyngeal wall
c) Transoral transverse incision of the posterior pharyngeal wall
d) Palatal incision

566) **Upper deep cervical lymph node enlargement in a case of glottic carcinoma is due to:**
a) Supraglottic extension
b) Subglottic extension
c) Direct lymphatic spread from the epithelial layer of the true vocal fold
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

567) **Tracheostomy in diphtheria is required to:**
a) Bypass laryngeal obstruction
b) Decrease respimtory dead space
c) Diminish the effort of breathing
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

568) **In bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis, vocal folds are in midline due to action of :**
a) Lateral cricoarytenoid
b) Posterior cricoarytenoid
c) Cricothyroid
d) Thyroarytenoid

569) **Nasopharyngeal carcinoma with lymph node metastasis is managed by:**
a) Radiotherapy
b) Radical neck dissection of the lymph node metastasis
c) Radiotherapy and radical neck dissection for residual lymph node metastasis
d) Biopsy then radiotherapy & radical neck dissection for residual lymph node metastasis

570) **Primary hemorrhage during adenoidectomy may be due to:**
a) Slipped ligature
b) Hemophilia
c) Diabetes mellitus
d) Acute otitis media

581) **Right vocal fold paralysis is due to:**
a) Right main bronchus bronchogenic carcinoma
b) Right Pancoast tumor
c) Right hilar tuberculous lymphadenopathy
d) Aortic arch aneurysm

582) **Respiratory distress two hours following the performance of a tracheostomy is due to:**
a) Tracheal stenosis
b) Slipped tracheostomy tube
c) Central apnea
d) Obstructive sleep apnea

583) **Bleeding and hemoptsys six hours following a tracheostomy usually originates from:**
a) Aortic arch
b) Subcutaneous blood vessels
c) Common carotid artery
d) Inferior thyroid veins

584) **The contraindication for esophagoscopy is:**
a) Acute corrosive esophagitis
b) Absolute dysphagia
c) Postcorrosive esophageal stricture
d) Cancer esophagus

585) **In case of aspiration in an incompetent larynx due to complete laryngeal paralysis the procedure of choice is:**
a) Medialization of the vocal fold
b) Lateralization of the vocal fold
c) Tracheostomy only
d) Tracheostomy and laryngeal closure operation

586) **In unilateral laryngeal paralysis following thyroidectomy, aspiration recovers due to:**
a) A strong cough reflex that develops
b) Inhibition of salivary secretions
c) Compensation by the healthy vocal fold
d) Stronger cricothyroid muscle action

587) **The paralytic lesions of diphtheria may lead to:**
a) Paralytic squint
b) Nasal regurge
c) Dysphagia
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

588) **Backache following esophagoscopy with suprasternal surgical emphysema is an indication of:**
a) Tracheal injury
b) Pneumothorax
c) Esophageal perforation
d) Mediastinitis

589) **The position of the neck during tracheostomy is:**
a) Trendlenberg
b) Head-up position
c) Neck extension
d) Neck flexion

590) **In bilateral complete laryngeal paralysis, the patient complains of:**
a) Aspiration, respiratory distress and hoarseness of voice
b) Respiratory distress and hoarseness of voice
c) Aspiration and hoarseness of voice
d) Aspiration and respiratory distress

41) Inability to close the eye firmly with deviation of the angle of the mouth to the opposite side is:

a) LMN 7th paralysis
b) UMN 7th paralysis
c) LMN 5th paralysis
d) UMN 5th paralysis

42) The investigations for facial nerve paralysis aim at:

a) Finding a cause
b) Determining the level of the lesion
c) Studying the state of the nerve and muscle
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

43) Attacks of sneezing, watery nasal discharge & alternate nasal obstruction is:

a) Nasal allergy
b) Rhinoscleroma
c) Nasal foreign body
d) Sinusitis

44) A swallowed foreign body is removed by:

a) Tracheostomy
b) Tracheoscopy
c) Oesophagoscopy
d) Bronchoscopy

45) The commonest cause for sensorineural hearing loss in old age is:

a) Acoustic neuroma
b) Presbyacusis
c) Acoustic trauma
d) Meniere's disease

46) The following are causes of conductive hearing loss except:

a) Otosclerosis
b) Acoustic trauma ✓
c) Otitis media
d) Myringitis

47) Dyslalia is a disturbance of:

a) Voice production
b) Speech
c) Language
d) Singing

48) Mixed hearing loss is caused by:

a) Ear wax
b) Otosclerosis ✓ otord
c) Meniere's disease
d) Acoustic neuroma

49) Referred earache following tonsilectomy is along the:

a) Glossopharyngeal nerve ✓GN
b) Vagus nerve
c) Trigeminal nerve
d) Hypoglossal nerve

50) Bilateral nasal obstruction in an adult is caused by the following except:

a) Allergic nasal polypi
b) Congenital choanal atresia
c) Deviated septum
d) Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis

461) **Foreign body inhalation occurs more commonly in the:**
a) Larynx
b) Trachea
c) Right main bronchus
d) Left main bronchus

462) **Obstructive emphysema in a lung or one of its lobes occurs because of:**
a) Air leak phenomenon
b) Check valve effect
c) Shunting of blood
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

463) **The common presentation of a needle inhaled in the trachea is:**
a) Severe respiratory distress, fever and cyanosis
b) History of choking, some hemoptsys and occasional spasmodic cough
c) Cough, vomiting and hoarseness of voice
d) Dysphonia, dysphagia and earache

464) **An X-ray chest showing a non-aerated right lung with narrow intercostal spaces, elevated cupula of the diaphragm and shift of the mediastinum to the right is:**
a) Right absorption collapse due to foreign body inhalation in the right main bronchus
b) Right compression collapse due to foreign body inhalation in the left main bronchus
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

465) **Bronchotomy to remove an inhaled foreign body is done:**
a) After failure to remove it by bronchoscopy
b) When the foreign body is vegetable for fear of bronchopneumonia
c) If the foreign body is present in the distal part of the main bronchus
d) If the patient is above 30 years

466) **Tracheostomy is preferably carried out in comatose patients because:**
a) Absence of the cough reflex makes it impossible for them to cough out pulmonary secretions
b) Aspiration as the laryngeal sphincter is not functioning properly leads to bronchopneumonia
c) Artificial ventilation is more effective as the tracheostomy decreases the respiratory dead space
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

467) **The following are manifestations of respiratory obstruction except:**
a) Stridor
b) Hoarseness
c) Suction of suprasternal notch
d) Working ala nasi

468) **A tracheostomized patient must breathe humidified air:**
a) Because the nose is bypassed
b) To facilitate speech
c) To avoid lung collapse
d) To avoid aspiration pneumonia

469) **Apnea immediately after opening the trachea during a tracheostomy is due to:**
a) Rise in the blood oxygen level
b) Blood carbon dioxide wash
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

470) **To avoid tube obstruction after a tracheostomy leading to respiratory distress:**
a) Frequent suction of the tracheostomy tube is required
b) Patient is allowed to breathe 100% pure dry oxygen
c) The tracheostomy tube is removed and washed every ½ hour
d) The patient is given medication to dry all respiratory tract secretions

81) A cholesteatoma is:
a) A tumor of the middle ear
b) An infected keratin containing sac of the middle ear
c) A bony lesion that invades the middle ear
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

82) Cholesteatoma is characterized by:
a) A continuous mucopurulent ear discharge
b) A foul smelling ear discharge
c) An intermittent ear discharge
d) Hearing loss

83) Chronic tubotympanic otitis media is:
a) A disease of the middle ear mucosa
b) A safe type of otitis media in which complications are rare
c) A non-resolved acute otitis media
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

84) Conductive hearing loss, a retracted drum membrane after acute otitis media in a child is:
a) Otitis media with effusion
b) Chronic tubotympanic otitis media
c) Chronic atticoantral otitis media
d) Adhesive otitis media

85) Myringoplasty is indicated in:
a) Marginal perforation of a cholesteatoma
b) A central dry perforation
c) A central wet perforation
d) Otitis media with effusion

86) The best line of treatment for recurrent otitis media with effusion & type B tympanogram is:
a) Grommet tube insertion
b) Corticosteroids
c) Antibiotics
d) No treatment and follow up tympanometry

87) Investigation of choice in a patient with hearing loss and a retracted drum membrane is:
a) Audiometry & tympanometry
b) Culture and antibiotic sensitivity
c) X-ray mastoid
d) CT scan of the temporal bone

88) Adhesive otitis media is a sequel of:
a) Chronic tubotympanic otitis media
b) Chronic atticoantral otitis media
c) Chronic secretory otitis media
d) Chronic specific otitis media

89) The common perforation in tubotympanic otitis media is central kidney-shaped because:
a) The tympanic membrane is kidney-shaped
b) The handle of malleus indents the perforation
c) Blood supply of the drum membrane is from the periphery & along the handle of the malleus
d) The pars tensa is kidney shaped and located inferior

90) The degree of hearing loss in tubotympanic otitis media is greater with:
a) A medium sized central perforation
b) A posterior perforation exposing the round window
c) A discharging infected ear
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

451) The most important differentiation between adult and child laryngeal papillomas is:
a) The causative agent is a virus in child papillomas while it is not known in adult papilloma
b) Child papillomas are multiple while adult papilloma are single
c) Child papillomas regress while adult papilloma do not
d) A histopathological differentiation

452) A laryngocele is:
a) An air containing sac in the larynx of certain professions (glass blowers & trumpeters)
b) A retention cyst arising from the laryngeal ventricle secondary to ventricle malignancy
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

453) Cancer larynx commonly occurs in:
a) Elderly patients
b) Males
c) Smokers
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

454) The incidence of glottic carcinoma among all types of cancer larynx is:
a) 50 %
b) 60 %
c) 70 %
d) 80 %

455) The description of a glottic carcinoma as T3, N1, M0 means glottic cancer with:
a) Supraglottic extension, no lymph node metastasis & no distant metastasis
b) Vocal fold fixation, ipsilateral mobile lymph node metastasis & no distant metastasis
c) Extralaryngeal spread, ipsi- & contralateral lymph node metastasis & no distant metastasis
d) Vocal fold fixation, contralateral lymph node metastasis & lung metastasis

456) The first line of treatment in a patient with cancer larynx and severe respiratory distress is:
a) Laryngoscopy and biopsy
b) Tracheostomy
c) Total laryngectomy
d) Radiotherapy

457) The cadaveric position of the vocal folds is seen with:
a) Unilateral recurrent laryngeal paralysis
b) Bilateral recurrent laryngeal paralysis
c) Unilateral superior and recurrent laryngeal paralysis
d) Bilateral superior and recurrent laryngeal paralysis

458) The vocal folds are present in the median position in case of bilateral recurrent laryngeal paralysis because of the action of:
a) Cricothyroid muscle
b) Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
c) Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
d) Interarytenoid muscle

459) The following are causes of inspiratory stridor except:
a) Acute epiglottitis
b) Glottic carcinoma
c) Bronchial asthma
d) Recurrent laryngeal papillomas

460) The management of stridor in a child is:
a) Steroids, antibiotics, tracheostomy and treatment of the cause
b) Ensure a patent airway, control heart failure, steroids and treatment of the cause
c) Steroids, oxygen therapy, microlaryngosurgery and antibiotics
d) Control of cardiorespiratory failure, antihistamines, fluid therapy and follow up

661) The nasal septum is made up the following parts except:
a) Vomer
b) Perpendicular plate of ethmoid
c) Crest of maxilla
d) Lesser wing of sphenoid

662) The sensory nerve supply of the nasal cavity is responsible for:
a) Sneezing
b) Temperature regulation by detection of temperature of incoming air
c) Sensation of nasal patency
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

663) The sphenoid sinus ostium is located in the:
a) Middle meatus
b) Inferior meatus
c) Superior meatus
d) Sphenoethmoidal recess

مكتبة التاج
للأدوات القرطاسية والطباعة

664) The ostiomeatal complex is:
a) The middle meatus
b) The place where the nasolacrimal duct opens
c) The highest region in the nasal cavity
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

665) The olfactory mucosa is located at the:
a) Roof of the nose
b) Lower part of the nasal septum
c) Inferior meatus
d) Middle meatus

666) The nose is responsible for the following functions except:
a) Air conditioning
b) Olfaction
c) Production of voice
d) Breathing

667) The posterior choana is located between the nose and:
a) Nasopharynx
b) Maxilla
c) Ethmoid
d) Sphenoid

668) The respiratory nasal mucosa:
a) Contains goblet cells and mucous glands
b) Contains sebaceous glands
c) Contains lacrimal glands
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

669) The following are nasal cartilages except:
a) Alar
b) Quadrangular
c) Cuneiform
d) Upper and lower lateral

670) Vibricae are:
a) Thick hairs of the nasal vestibule
b) Cilia of the respiratory mucosa
c) Cartilaginous projections from the nasal septal cartilage
d) Sensory nerve endings in the nasal cavity

31) An audiogram (air bone gap bilaterally of 30db) & type As tympanogram is:
a) Otitis media with effusion
b) Otosclerosis
c) Ossicular disruption
d) Otitic barotrauma

32) The following are minor associated pathological lesions of the larynx except:
a) Laryngeal polyp
b) Cancer larynx
c) Vocal nodule
d) Reinecke's edema

33) The therapy for minor associated pathological lesions causing dysphonia is mainly:
a) Voice therapy
b) Microlaryngosurgery
c) Corticosteroids
d) Tracheostomy

34) The following are causes of sore throat except:
a) Acute tonsillitis
b) Vincent's angina
c) Candidiasis
d) Adenoid inflammation

35) The following are causes of dysphagia at the upper end of the oesophagus except:
a) Post-cricoid carcinoma
b) Cardiac achalasia
c) Pharyngeal pouch
d) Plummer Vinson's disease

36) Vertigo means:
a) Dizziness
b) Drowsiness
c) Both of above
d) None of the above

37) The following share in the nerve supply of the ear regarding the sense of pain except:
a) Vagus nerve (Arnold's nerve)
b) Facial nerve
c) Glossopharyngeal nerve (Jackobson's nerve)
d) Vestibulocochlear nerve

38) Odynophagia means:
a) Painful swallowing
b) Obstructed swallowing
c) Regurge
d) Swallowing with airway obstruction

39) Rhinolalia aperta is due to:
a) Nasal obstruction
b) Velopharyngeal valve insufficiency
c) Phonasthenia
d) Tongue paralysis

40) The following share in the production of voice except:
a) Palate
b) Lungs
c) Larynx
d) Respiratory muscles

131) The following are causes of conductive hearing loss except:
a) Otitis media with effusion
b) Bullous myringitis
c) Cochlear otosclerosis
d) Tympanosclerosis

132) The commonest two causes for sudden sensorineural hearing loss is:
a) Viral and vascular
b) Vascular and acoustic neuroma
c) Viral and perilymph fistula
d) Acoustic neuroma and meningitis

133) Noise trauma that is commonly irreversible is:
a) Machine noise of long exposure
b) Machine noise of short exposure
c) Sudden loud explosion
d) Loud machine noise of long exposure

134) Mondini's dysplasia of the inner ear is:
a) Hypoplasia
b) Hyperplasia
c) Aplasia
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

135) False Rinne negative tuning fork test is misleading in the diagnosis of hearing loss in:
a) Acoustic neuroma
b) Otosclerosis
c) Post mumps total hearing loss
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

136) An audiogram showing bone curve at 35 dB & air-bone gap of 30 dB in the right ear is:
a) Right conductive hearing loss
b) Right sensorineural hearing loss
c) Right mixed hearing loss
d) Right dead ear

137) A speech discrimination score of 70% is:
a) Normal (excellent)
b) Slight difficulty (very good)
c) Moderate difficulty (good)
d) Poor (bad)

138) A type C tympanogram is an indication of:
a) Stapes fixation
b) Eustachian tube dysfunction
c) Fluid in the middle ear
d) Auditory ossicle disruption

A → otosclerosis
B – secretory SOM (effusion) in ME
C – dysfunction in ET

139) The diagnostic value of the auditory brain stem response (ABR) is best shown with:
a) Otosclerosis
b) Post meningitis hearing loss
c) Acoustic neuroma
d) Meniere's disease

140) Cochlear implants are effective in the restoration of hearing for:
a) Total unilateral post lingual deafness
b) Total bilateral pre lingual deafness before the age of 5 years
c) Total bilateral pre lingual deafness after the age of 20 years
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

141) Irregula
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b) Masto
c) Labyri
d) Brain

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271) The commonest cause for recurrent acute sinusitis affecting the frontal, maxillary and ethmoids on the same side is:
a) Dental infection
b) Ostiomeatal complex abnormalities as concha bullosa or concha paradoxica
c) Low general immunity as AIDS or diabetes mellitus
d) Malignancy

272) CT scan of the paranasal sinuses in a case of chronic sinusitis is required to:
a) Locate the diseased sinuses
b) Study ostiomeatal complex abnormalities
c) Diagnose a deviated septum
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

273) The treatment of acute sinusitis without complications is:
a) Medical; antibiotics, analgesics, anti-inflammatory drugs and local nasal vasoconstrictors
b) Surgical; operative drainage of the sinus
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

274) The commonest paranasal sinus to cause an intracranial complication in a 2year old child is:
a) Frontal
b) Maxillary
c) Ethmoids
d) Sphenoid

275) The best surgical means to treat non-resolving ethmoiditis is:
a) Intranasal ethmoidectomy
b) Trans antral ethmoidectomy
c) External ethmoidectomy
d) Ethmoidectomy by functional endoscopic sinus surgery

276) Acute frontal sinusitis followed by orbital pain proptosis, lid edema and decreased visual acuity is complicated by:
a) Orbital cellulitis and meningitis
b) Subperiosteal orbital abscess, orbital cellulitis and optic neuritis
c) Subperiosteal abscess and orbital cellulitis
d) Orbital cellulitis and cavernous sinus thrombosis

277) Decreased visual acuity in the left eye & blurring of vision in the right eye is a:
a) Left chronic frontal lobe abscess complicating frontal sinusitis
b) Left acute frontal lobe abscess complicating frontal sinusitis
c) Right chronic frontal lobe abscess complicating frontal sinusitis
d) Right acute frontal lobe abscess complicating frontal sinusitis

278) Morning headache that disappears by noon in a chronic frontal sinusitis patient is due to:
a) Congestion of sinus mucosa
b) Negative pressure (vacuum) in the sinus lumen
c) Neuralgia
d) Hypoxia due to nasal obstruction

279) Radical antrostomy (Caldwell-Luc) is the operation done to:
a) Excise the maxillary bone
b) Open, clean and remove maxillary sinus mucosa
c) Wash the maxillary sinus
d) Create an opening in the medial wall of the maxillary sinus to the inferior nasal meatus

280) The following is a possible complication of functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS):
a) Aspiration pneumonia
b) Fracture nasal bones
c) Injury of the optic nerve and blindness
d) Palatal perforation

281) Salicylic acid (aspirin) should not be prescribed in cases of nasal allergy as it:
a) Blocks the cyclooxygenase pathway leading to decreased production of prostaglandins
b) Decreases the formation of leukotrienes
c) Increases the efficiency of bradykinin
d) Prevents antigen antibody complex formation

282) Perennial nasal allergy means:
a) Allergy caused by pollen
b) Allergy that is resistant to treatment
c) Allergy that is present all the year round
d) Allergy that affects more than one organ

283) The appearance of the nasal mucosa (pink, blue or pale) is:
a) An indication of the severity of the edema caused by nasal allergy
b) A prognostic indicator for the efficacy of the allergy therapy
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

284) Allergic nasal polyps commonly arise from the middle meatus and ethmoid air sinuses because:
a) Antigens are concentrated in the ethmoid mucosa
b) Mast cells are only located in this region
c) Large surface area of the mucous rather is the most affected area
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

285) The aim of allergic skin testing is to:
a) Diagnose if the patient is allergic or not
b) Determine the causative antigen
c) Prevent the occurrence of further allergies
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

286) The purpose of hypo-sensitization is:
a) Confuse the immune system by new antigens
b) Prevent the formation of specific IgE
c) To produce blocking IgG
d) To produce blocking IgM

287) A nasal polyp is:
a) A pedunculated swelling in the nose
b) A glistening swelling in the nose
c) A red to pale swelling arising from the middle meatus
d) A swelling formed in the nose due to nasal allergy

288) An antrochoanal polyp is:
a) A unilateral allergic nasal polyp arising from the maxillary sinus
b) A unilateral inflammatory polyp arising from the frontal sinus
c) Bilateral inflammatory polyps arising from the frontal sinus
d) A unilateral inflammatory polyp arising from the maxillary sinus

289) A frontal mucopyocele arises as a complication of:
a) Acute frontal sinusitis
b) Chronic frontal sinusitis
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

290) The ideal surgical treatment of allergic nasal polypi to minimize possibility of recurrence is:
a) Nasal endoscopic polypectomy and ethmoidectomy
b) Trans maxillary ethmoidectomy
c) External ethmoidectomy
d) Nasal endoscopic polypectomy only

701) A 35 years old has right offensive otorhea, otoscopically there is a marginal perforation with a pulsating discharge, the most probable pathology is:
a) Acute suppurative otitis media
b) Cholesteatoma
c) Chronic tubotympanic otitis media
d) Cholesteatoma with an intracranial complication

702) The first line of treatment in a case of laryngoscleroma with respiratory distress is:
a) Rifampcine
b) Tracheostomy
c) Laser excision of subglottic stenosis
d) Laryngeal dilatation

703) The commonest cause for impaction of ear wax is:
a) Narrow external auditory canal
b) Tenacious ear wax
c) Self cleaning of the ear by the patient
d) Osteoma of the external auditory canal

704) A standard pure tone audiogram measures hearing levels at the following frequencies:
a) 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 4000, 8000 Hz
b) 500, 1000, 2000 Hz
c) 2000, 4000, 8000, 10000 Hz
d) 200, 2000, 20000 Hz

705) The most important range of frequencies to be evaluated in a pure tone audiogram are:
a) 250 – 8,000 Hz
b) 500 – 2,000 Hz
c) 500 – 8,000 Hz
d) 250 – 2000 Hz

706) The incubation period for diphtheria is:
a) 2-4 days
b) 2-4 weeks
c) 1 week
d) 1 month

707) The duration of antitoxin therapy for diphtheria is determined by:
a) Age of the patient
b) Severity of the disease
c) Presence of complications
d) Presence of the faucial membrane

708) Vocal fold nodules arise in:
a) Males only
b) Females only
c) Both sexes
d) Singers only

709) Adult vocal fold nodules are common in:
a) Males
b) Females
c) Both sexes
d) Singers

719) Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis of Frisch is:
a) Gram negative
b) Gram positive
c) Ziehl-Nielsen stained
d) Not stained

ear → (51-250)

51) The following are anatomic structures in the auricle except:
a) Helix
b) Tragus
c) Concha
d) Malleus

موجود بالغ بنفس (١٢) سؤال

52) The tympanic membrane is:
a) Made up of two parts (pars flaccida & pars tensa)
b) Angled at 35 degrees with the floor of the external auditory canal
c) Both of the above
d) None of the above

53) The following are complications of traumatic rupture of the tympanic membrane except:
a) Otitis media
b) Residual perforation
c) Facial nerve paralysis
d) Conductive hearing loss

54) Haematoma auris may be complicated by:
a) Perichondritis
b) Facial nerve paralysis
c) Bleeding from the ear (otorhagia)
d) Acute mastoiditis

55) Vegetable foreign body in the external auditory canal is removed by:
a) Ear wash using tap water
b) Suction by high pressure
c) Crocodile ear forceps
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

56) Congenital meatal atresia is an abnormality in the development of:
a) 1st & 2nd pharyngeal arches
b) 2nd & 3rd pharyngeal arches
c) 1st, 2nd arches & inner ear
d) 2nd arch & inner ear

57) The most important diagnostic criterion in a traumatic perforation of the drum is:
a) Otorhagia
b) Otalgia
c) Irregular edge of the perforation
d) The rest of the tympanic membrane is healthy

58) Vertigo during an ear wash is due to:
a) Rupture of the tympanic membrane
b) Vagal stimulation
c) Very hot water
d) Associated otitis media

59) The commonest cause for the formation of a wax plug in the external auditory canal is:
a) Narrow canal
b) Defective way of cleaning the ear
c) Excessive ceruminous secretions
d) Too many ear washes

60) The best management for a recent traumatic perforation of the tympanic membrane is:
a) Conserve with no interference and otoscopic follow-up
b) Myringoplasty
c) Ear drops
d) Regular suction of the ear

301) A case of nasal furunculosis may be complicated by:
a) Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
b) Cavernous sinus thrombosis
c) Acute frontal sinusitis
d) Atrophic rhinitis

302) Nasal obstruction in a case of atrophic rhinitis is due to:
a) Nasal synechia
b) Nasal congestion
c) Dulling of the sensation of the nasal mucosa
d) Sphenopalatine ganglion atrophy

303) The anterior ethmoid sinuses open into the:
a) Inferior meatus
b) Middle meatus
c) Superior meatus
d) Sphenoethmoidal recess

304) Asphyxia at birth that is relieved by opening of the mouth is diagnostic of:
a) Laryngeal aplasia
b) Bilateral choanal atresia
c) Unilateral choanal atresia
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

305) Following a common cold, left forehead pain, with high fever and edema of the upper eyelid is an indication of:
a) Left frontal sinusitis
b) Left cavernous sinus thrombosis
c) Left ethmoiditis
d) Pott's puffy tumor

306) Rhinoscleroma is a:
a) Malignant tumor
b) Benign tumor
c) Granuloma
d) Chronic non-specific inflammation

307) Syphilis of the nose causes:
a) Cartilaginous septal perforation
b) Bony septal perforation
c) No septal perforation
d) Turbinate hypertrophy

308) Fracture nasal bones accompanied by orbital emphysema is an indication of:
a) Cribriform plate fracture
b) Ethmoid paranasal sinus fracture
c) Septal fracture
d) Scleral injury

309) A clear unilateral nasal discharge that increases in amount with straining is:
a) CSF rhinorhea
b) Acute rhinitis
c) Acute sinusitis
d) Nasal regurge

310) A 50 years old with a right offensive sanguineous nasal discharge who developed an upper neck firm non tender swelling has:
a) Right acute maxillary sinusitis
b) Right chronic maxillary sinusitis
c) Right ethmoid carcinoma
d) Right nasal foreign body

521) Sore throat for three weeks in a diabetic patient is due to:
a) Agranulocytosis
b) Throat moniliasis
c) Actinomycosis
d) Diabetic skull base osteomylitis

522) Trismus in a case of quinzy is due to:
a) Temporomandibular joint involvement
b) Limited palatal movement
c) Spasm of the medial pterygoid muscles
d) Cervical lymphadenitis

523) Left earache during swallowing in a fifty years old smoker alcoholic is possibly:
a) Postcricoid carcinoma
b) Right pyriform fossa carcinoma
c) Left pyriform fossa carcinoma
d) Left ear carcinoma

524) Right upper deep cervical lymph node enlargement that is non-tender firm and continuously increasing in size together with trismus of one-month duration is probably:
a) Right quinzy
b) Right oropharyngeal malignancy
c) Cancer larynx
d) Parapharyngeal abscess

525) Glottic lesions of cancer larynx on a mobile vocal fold are treated by:
a) Laryngofissure and cordectomy
b) Microlaryngosurgery and excision by laser
c) Radiotherapy
d) All of the above
e) None of the above

526) Weak breathy voice in a patient with a tender larynx and a history of cough and expectoration of two years duration is:
a) Cancer larynx
b) Laryngeal polyp
c) Complete laryngeal paralysis
d) Tuberculous laryngitis

527) Laryngeal stridor, fever 40 C, cough in a one year old of ten hours duration is due to:
a) Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
b) Atrophic laryngitis
c) Laryngoscleroma
d) Laryngeal diphtheria

528) Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis is caused by:
a) Neoplasia
b) Human papilloma virus
c) Voice abuse
d) Smoking

529) A secondary laryngocele is secondary to:
a) Ventricular malignancy
b) Tuberculous laryngitis
c) Recurrent respiratory papillomatosis
d) Laryngoscleroma

530) Stridor is a:
a) Sound produced due to laryngeal obstruction
b) Sound produced due to nasal obstruction
c) Respiratory distress
d) Disease due to calcium deficiency